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Why I Left the Anvil.

BY ELIHU BURRITT.

I see it! You would ask me what I have to say for myself for dropping the hammer and taking up the quill, as a member of your profession. I will be honest now, and tell you the whole story. I was transposed form the anvil to the editor's chair by the genius of machinery. Don't smile, friends, it is even so. I had stood and looked for hours on those thoughtless iron intellects, those iron-fingered, sober, supple automatons, as they caught up a ball of cotton and twirled it, in the twinkling of an eye, into a whirlwind of whizzing shreds, and laid it at my feet in folds of snow white cloth, ready for the use of the most voluptuous antipodes. They were wonderful things, those looms and spindles, but they could not spin thoughts; there was no attribute of divinity in them, and I admired them, nothing more. They were excessively curious, but I could estimate the whole compass of their being and destiny in finger power, so I went away; and left them spinning cotton.

One day I was tuning my anvil beneath a hot iron, and busy with the thought that there was much intellectual philosophy in my hammer as an enginery agoing in modern times, when a most unearthly scream reached my ears; I stepped to the door, and there it was—the great iron horse. Yes, he had come looking for all the world like the great dragon we have read of in the Scripture, harnessed to a half living world, and just landed on the earth, where he stood braying with surprise and indignation at the base use to which he had been turned. I saw the gigantic hexapod move with a power that made the earth tremble for miles. I saw the army of human beings gliding with the velocity of wind over the iron track, and droves of cattle traveling in their stables, at the rate of twenty miles an hour toward the city slaughter house. It was wonderful. The little busy-bee-winged machinery of the cotton factory dwindled into insignificance before it. Monstrous beast of passage and burden! It devoured the intervening distance, and wedded the cities together! But for its furnace heat and iron sinews, it was nothing but a beast, an enormous aggregation of horse power. And I went back to the forge with unimpaired reverence for the intellectual philosophy of my hammer.

Passing along the street one afternoon, I heard a noise in an old building, as of some one puffing a pair of bellows. So, without more ado, I stepped in, and then, in a corner of a room, I saw the chief d'œuver of all machinery that ever has been invented since the birth of Tubal Cain. In its construction it was as simple as a cheese-press. It went with a lever; with a lever stronger than that with which Archimedes promised to lift the world.

"It is a printing press," said a boy standing by the trough, with a careless turban of brown paper on his head. "A printing press!" I queried musingly to myself. "A printing press! what do you print?" I asked. "Print!" said the boy, staring at me doubtfully, "why we print thoughts!" "Print thoughts!" I slowly repeated after him; and we stood looking for a moment at each other in mutual admiration; he in the absence of an idea, and I in pursuit of one. But I looked at him the hardest, and he left another inkspot on his forehead, from a pathetic motion of his left hand to quicken his apprehensions of my meaning. "Why, yes," he reiterated in a tone of forced confidence, as if passing an idea, which, though having been current a hundred years, might still be counterfeit, for all he could show on the spot, "we print thoughts, to be sure." "But, my boy," I asked, in an honest soberness, what are thoughts, how can you get hold of them?" "Thoughts are what come out of people's minds," he replied. "Get hold of them, indeed. Why minds are nothing you can get hold of, or thoughts either. All the minds that ever thought, and all the thoughts that minds ever made, would not make a ball as big as your fist. Minds, they say, are just like air; you can't see them; they don't make any noise, nor have any color; they don't weigh anything. Bill Deepcut, the sexton, says a man weighs just as much when his mind has gone out of him as he did before. No, sir; all the minds that ever lived would not weigh an ounce troy.

"Then how do you print thoughts? If minds are as thin as air, and thoughts are still and make no noise, and have no substance, shade, or color, and are like the winds, are anywhere in a moment, sometimes in heaven, and sometimes in earth, how can you see them when caught, or show them to others?"

Ezekiel's eyes grew luminous with a new idea, and, pushing the ink roller proudly across the metallic pages of the newspaper, he replied: "Thoughts work and walk in things that make tracks; and we take them tracks and stamp them on paper, or iron, wood, stone or what not. This is the way we print thoughts. Do you understand?"

The pressman let go of the lever and looked interrogatively at Ezekiel, beginning at the patch on his stringless brogans, and following up with his eye to the top of the boy's brown paper buff cap. Ezekiel at once comprehended he felicity of his illustration, and, wiping his hand on his tow apdon, gradually assumed an attitude of earnest opposition. I gave him an encouraging wink, and so he went on.

"Thoughts make tracks," he continued impressively, as if evolving a new phase of the idea by repeating it slowly. Seeing we assented to this proposition inquiringly, he stepped to the type case, with his eye fixed admonishingly upon us. "Thoughts make tracks," he repeated, arranging in his hand a score or two metal slips, "and with these letters we can take the exact impressions of every thought that ever went out of the heart of human man; and we can print it, too," giving the inked form a blow of triumph with his fist; "and we can print it too, give us paper enough, till the great round earth is blanketed around with a cover-lid of thoughts, as much like the pattern as two peas." Ezekiel seemed to grow an inch at every word, and the brawny pressman looked first at him and then at the press with evident astonishment. "Talk about the mind's living forever," exclaimed the boy, pointing patronizingly at the ground, as if minds were lying there incapable of immortality, until the printer reached them a helping hand; "why the world is brimful of live, bright, industrious thoughts, which would have been dead, dead as stone, if it hadn't been for boys like me, to run ink rollers. Immortality indeed! why people's minds," he continued, with his imagination climbing into the profanely sublime, "people's minds would not be immortal if it wasn't for the printers; at any rate, in this here planetary burying ground. We are the chaps what manufacture immortality for dead men," he subjoined, slapping the pressman graciously on the shoulder. The latter took it, as if a subdued knight of the legion of honor, for the boy had put the mysteries of his profession in sublime apocaplypse. "Give us one good healthly mind," resumed Ezekiel, "to think for us and we will furnish a dosen worlds as big as this with thoughts to order. Give us such a man and we will insure his life; we will keep him forever among the living. He shan't die nor sleep. We will keep his mind at work on all the minds that live on the earth, and all the minds that ever come to live here as long as the world stands." "Ezekiel," I asked in a subdued tone of reverence, "will you print my thoughts too?" "Yes, that I will," he replied, "if you will think some of the right kind." "Yes, that we will," echoed the pressman.

And I went home and thought, and Ezekiel has printed my thought tricks ever since.

THE INNOCENT'S PRAYER.

Silence fills the courts of Heaven;
Hushed were angel harps and tone,
While a lonely, child-like spirit
Knelt before the Eternal Throne.
As her small white hands were lifted,
Clasped as if in earnest prayer,
And her voice in sweetest murmers,
Rose like music on the air,
Light from the full fount of glory,
On her robe of whiteness glistened;
And the bright-winged Sheraphs round it,
Bowed with radiant heads and listened:

"Oh Lord! from thy world of glory here
My heart turns fondly to another,
Oh Lord! our God! the Comforter;
Comfort! Comfort! my sweet mother:
Many sorrows hast thou sent her—
Meekly has she drank the cup—
And the jewel thou hast lent her
Unrepining yielded up:
Comfort! Comfort! my sweet Mother.

"Earth is growing lonely round her,
Fondly loved ones hast thou taken;
Let her not though clouds surround her
Feel herself by thee forsaken!
Let her think when sad and weary,
We are waiting for her here;
Let each thought that makes Earth dreary
Make the thought of Heaven more dear.

"Savior! Thou in nature human,
Dwelt on earth a little child
Pillowed on the breast of woman!
Blessed Mary—undefiled!
Thou who from the cross of suffering
Viewed Thy Mother's tearful face,
And bequeathed her to Thy loved one
Bidding him to take Thy place;
Comfort—Comfort—my sweet Mother!

"Thou who from the cross descending
Tears and woes and suffering won—
Thou whom Nature's Laws suspended
Gave the widow back her son—
Thou who at the grave of Lazarus,
Wept with those who wept their dead—
Thou who once in mortal anguish,
Bowed thine own anointed head;
Comfort—Comfort—my sweet Mother!"

The dove-like measures died away
Upon the radiant air!
Yet still that little spirit knelt,
With hands still clasped in prayer,
Still were the softly pleading eyes
Turned to the sufferer's Throne,
While angel voice and angel harp
Rang out in mingling tone,
And as the choral numbers swelled,
By angel voices given,
High, loud and clear the anthem rolled
Through all the courts of Heaven;
"He is the widow's God," it said,
"And spared not his own son!"
The little spirit bowed its head—
"Thy will—O God! be done."

Troubles of a Turkish Music Master.

Mrs. Hornsby, who has recently published a work giving her "Adventures In and Around Stamboul," says that while there, she became much interested in a young French lady, who, in giving an account of the fallen fortunes of her family, also discribed a new trouble. Mrs. Hornsby says:

"It seems that her younger brother, who is remarkably good-looking, and showed a great talent for music, was sent to Vienna in their prosperous days of his education. His pianoforte playing is thought much of here; and being so poor, and the Sultan having set the fashion of Turkish ladies learning music, he now gives lessons to the wives and daughters of several Pachas on the Bosphorus. He is married, greatly attached to his wife, and has two pretty children; added to this, he is a grave, shy young man. Well, Dhudu's trouble for her brother is this: He goes quietly in the morning to give his lesson. Perhaps there are two or three veiled ladies in the room into which he is ushered by the attendants. Sometimes the Pacha himself is there, but very seldom; there are always two or three black attendants. 'The lesson begins,' says Dhudu, in a melancholy voice, 'and they are generaly rather stupid. The men who guard them soon grow tired of looking on, and stroll away to their pipes. They are hardly outside the door, when down goes the yashmak of one of the ladies. She is very pretty, but very tiresome; my brother is afraid to look at her. What should he do if the Pacha were suddenly to return, or one of the slaves to enter and report this to him! So he turns his head away and tries to induce her to go on with the lesson. Would you believe it,' says Dhudu, still more indignantly, 'the other day she took hold of his chin and turned his face to hers, said laughing, "Why don't you look at me, you pig?" What can my brother do? The Pacha would never believe that it is not his fault. Sometimes one of them will creep under his pianoforte, and putting her finger into his shoe tickle his foot. Yesterday they slipped two peaches in his pocket, tied up in muslin with blue ribbons, clapping their hands and laughing when he found it out. You know what those peaches mean? They mean kisses," said Dhudu, coloring, and it made my brother so nervous, for the men were in the outer room, and might have heard all about it. He would be sorry to have them punished, yet they make his life miserable. That pretty one is the worst of all she is so daring. I visit at the harem, and went with my brother one morning. Knowing them so well, I took him in at the garden entrance, the way I go myself. We heard somebody laugh a loud, merry laugh, and—oh, what a fright I was in—there she was, up in a peach tree. My brother turned his head away, and walked on very fast: she pelted peaches at him then got out of the tree, and would have run after him if I had not stopped her.' And here poor Dhudu fairly cried, 'What can my brother do?'"

A Tale that is True

A short time since I was invited by a friend to accompany him to——Hospital to witness an operation which was to be performed that day. I consented; not that I wished to look upon a suffering man, but rather that I might have an opportunity of seeing how operations were conducted in these dwellings of the afflicted. I seated myself by the side of my friend, while my eyes wandered about the room, tarrying on knives, saws and other instruments that lay upon the table before me, painting to my imagination the scenes of anguish which their walls had witnessed, and exciting in my heart pity for those poor sufferers who were from day to day extended on that sheeted table.

As I was meditating upon the "many ills which flesh is heir to," the door opened, and upon a board was brought a man exhausted with disease and worn out with pain. He was laid upon a table and the instruments of amputation already prepared. The bloodless face and trembling form told us that the sufferer was conscious of his situation and dreaded the pain he was about to endure. Perhaps, thought I, as I looked upon the mortified and deadened limb, perhaps that man is a father, who has a wife and child to mourn over his misfortunes, and friends to minister to his wants; but now none are with him, he is to bear his pains alone. The saw followed the knife, and soon the limb was taken off. As the surgeon was taking up the arteries, curiosity led me to inquire the cause of the disease, and my feelings were indiscribable when I was told—"while in a state of intoxication, for want of a better shelter, he slept in a barn and froze his feet!"

I was faint and sick with the sight, and rose to leave the room. The hand of my friend held me by the shoulder, while he asked me if I did not entend to see the whole operation.

"Is it not already done?" I inquired.

"No, the other is to be taken off."

I hastened from the spot, again to be in the open air, and relieve my ear and heart from the cries of the unfortunate man.

If I have listened unmoved to temperance lectures, and temperance addresses, the eloquence of that scene converted me.

But the man that provided him with the rum! I would that he had been there, and if the groans of that suffering man could not reform him, a voice from the tomb would fail to do it.

ST. PAUL'S HEAD STOLEN.— A letter from Rome says:—In 1848, a reliquary, studded with precious stones, and fondly imagined to contain the head of St. Paul, was stolen from the Vatican. Inquiries were subsequently made, but did not lead to any result, when a short time since his holiness received a letter intimating that if a free pardon and absolution were granted to the thief, the precious reliquary and its contents would be restored. The proposal having been excepted, the conscience-stricken latro intimated that the long-lost treasure would be found without the city walls, between the Porta San Pancrazio and the Porta Canallegeri. An imposing procession set out from the Flaminian-gate to seek the treasure, and found it exactly at the spot which had been indicated. The jewels, however, had all been removed, but the bones of the apostle were found intact.

THE UPAS TREE.—The story that the Upas tree of Java exhales a poisonous aroma, the breathing of which causes death, is now known to be false. The tree itself secretes a juice which is deadly poison, but its aroma or odor is harmless. Strychnine is made from the seeds of a species of Upas tree. The story that there is a poisoned valley is true. Such is the name of a district, the atmosphere of which produces death. This effect is not occasioned by the Upas tree, but an extinct volcano near Batar, called Gueva Upas. From the old crater and the adjoining valley, is exhaled carbonic gas, such as often extinguishes life in this country, in old wells and foul places. This deadly atmosphere kills every created thing which comes within its range—birds, beasts, and even men, and the valley is covered with skeletons.

The New York Christian Intelligencer.

ON POLITICAL INTEGRITY.

If we had seen the following article in the *Independent*, we should have taken but little notice of it, we would have looked for it there as a matter of course, but for such a staid and high toned conservative journal, as the organ of the Dutch Reformed church, to come out and boldly advocate the higher law of private morals, individual responsibility in politics, it is, to say the least, as refreshing as it is new. As the election in this State is at hand, let every voter read—ponder—and act accordingly:

"Thermometers serve as indicators of temperature, and making all due allowance for trifling errors in construction, they answer the purpose very well. They are made of glass, and are transparent. But there are some kinds of meters which are not quite so transparent, yet they indicate not less accurately. Moral and political thermometers are made of different materials, but the state of things they point out is often as accurately determined as though they were faultless as crystal, and as truly measured as the mathematician could produce them. Political standards are worthy of being closely watched, inasmuch as the high or low state of political integrity is indicative of the moral atmosphere by which it is surrounded.

The loose construction of moral obligations, as well as of Christian duty, where public interests are involved, is one of the unhappy outgrowths of the political maxims and influences of the past few years. Men do things as legislators and as office-holders which they would scorn, if not shudder, to do as private men in their own affairs. The idea that individual character and responsibility to the highest standard of moral rectitude is lost when they apply to the mass, is too common. The idea that "corporations have no souls," is one form of expression which denotes that men in an association or body lose their moral individuality, and no matter what may be done, the corporation is responsible, but the individuals are clear.

But we do not know that any "dispensation" or tolerance of wrong has ever been granted to a dozen or a thousand men, which does not belong to individuals. If we follow a "multitude to evil," we follow on our own responsibility, and no party, no sect, no corporation has any power in its own essence or constitution to free us from the higher law of moral and Christian obligation.

There are two classes of actions under the general scope of political relations which specially need consideration. The first and most important is, the *buying and selling of the votes and influence of legislators and officials.* We have heard the morality and perfect legitimacy of this traffic warmly defended. Suppose a man, for instance, is elected to the Legislature or to Congress. After he is in his seat, a gentleman approaches him with granceful bow, and with "assurances of distinguished consideration," and informs him that he has a little matter which he wishes "put through" the House. His influence and his vote will be valuable to its success, and his services will be handsomely acknowledged. The matter is examined, the terms arranged, and the work commences. The members are seen, and the *difficulties* are all put out of the way. The work is done, and Mr. Solon has his reward along with his associates. He has rendered a *bona fide* service, and has his pay. He was promoting the interests of others, and gave an equivalent for the compensation. Hence his influence and his vote were not corruptly sold, but it was an honest and lawful business.

This is very specious, and very likely to have its weight on the minds of men who think that self-interest is a superior obligation to duty and their oath. But the moment the principle is allowed it opens the door to wholesale corruption, of which our recent legislative records have given such remarkable examples. On the contrary, the legislator is bound to protect the State; and if a measure be just, expedient, and constitutional, he has no business to impose or accept terms of personal emolument as an inducement to do his duty. The people do not send men to legislatures or congress for the purpose of selling their votes to the highest bidder, but to promote the interests of their constituents. If the honor and the compensation be not enough, let all such bargainers and traders stay at home and mind their own business.

We feel tempted to talk at large on these points, but the subject is preggant enough for future reference. We cannot discharge our duty as christian citizens without proclaiming the danger to our whole political system by the universal prevalence of such maxims, and without calling the attention of every good citizen to these enormous evils. They poison the very fountain-head of our civil and social influences. They existed at one time only in secret, when men would blush and hide their heads at the name of such things, but of late the system has become codified and it lifts its brazen head in the face of the nation without a tinge of shame.

What, we ask, is the duty of every good citizen in view of these startling facts? The only remedy which can constitutionally be employed, is the ballot box. Let men be chosen for office who have some regard for their oaths, and who prefer a "conscience void of offence" to personal aggrandizement—who cannot be swerved from the right by any offers of reward, however tempting.

ADVERSITY.—A smooth sea never made a skillful mariner; neither do uninterrupted prosperity and success qualify for usefulness and happiness.

Adversity exasperates fools, dejects cowards, draws out the faculties of the wise and industrious, puts the modest to the necessity of trying their skill, awes the opulent, and makes the idle industrious.

AFFECTATION.—Affectation in any part of our carriage, is lighting up a candle to our defects, and never fails to make us taken notice of, either as wanting sense or sincerity.—*Locke.*

Sweeter Far in Heaven.

It was evening. We were seated alone at the piano, breathing a song of beauty and joy; and as our fingers glided gently up the silver-keyed octaves, and the music, "the soul of beauty," gushed forth responsive to our touch, it seemed that nowhere in this glad earth could there be hearts beating heavily—so light and joyous were our own. the last echo had died away in the distance, and turning from the instrument, our eye rested on the silvered locks and bended form of one whose countanance bespoke a pure and noble heart. We had never met before, but he whispered softly, while a smile of beauty wreathed his colorless lips. "Young maiden, 'Twill be sweeter far in heaven!" Oh, how those few simple words changed the current of our thoughts; and when, in words of winning eloquence, he spoke of the comforts of our life, our talents, our all, to the service of our Maker, we thought no sacrifice too great, if like him, we too might see unfolding before our spirit's vision the glories of the Celestial City.

Weeks fled, and that old man, wearied of earth, folded his thin arms and went to sleep. They laid him to rest, away in the churchyard; but we know that there was but the casket—that the spirit, on longer fettered, was basking in the sunlight of the Savior's smile; and that his voice, no longer tremulous, mingled in the anthems of the "just made perfect." And when at the twilight hour we breathe a song of "olden time," beautiful indeed through the vista of the past, comes the remembrance of those joy-spiring words, "'Twill be sweeter far in heaven!"

REMEMBRANCE.

Take the bright shell
From its home on the lea,
And wherever it goes
It will sing of the sea;—
So take the fond heart
From its home and its hearth,
'Twill sing of the lov'd
To the ends of the enrth.

"I'm afraid I've told a Lie."

A true little girl was Nelly Dawson; this was seen in her face; for

"Thought nor feeling that's not true,
Ne'er made less beautiful the blue
Unclouded heaven of her eyes,"

She was accustomed to speak the exact truth, for she had been taught to do so. Her parents did not rely upon nature to give her sincerity, auy more than to give wheat to their fields, or roses to surround their houses. Her mother did not deem it enough to insure good children to let them alone, and forbear to plant evil: she well knew that good must be planted seasonably, and nourished and cherished with tender vigilance.

When Nelly was very little, she came one day, with a very sad face, to her mother, saying, "Mother, I'm afraid I've told a lie,"

"Why do you think so, my dear?" asked her mother.

"Because," said she "when Fanny asked me if there were any pears under the big tree, I told her no; but when Nora went out to get some for tea, I went with her, and we found two beautiful ones on the ground."

"They might have fellen off after you were there."

"I guess they were there then, for they were under the leaves of the currant bush, and I shouldn't have seen them if it hadn't been for Nora. Was it not wrong for me to say there were none there?"

"Yes, it was wrong for you to say certainly there were none there; you should have said you thought there were none; but it was not a lie unless you wished to deceive her."

"I am very glad, then, but I am sorry to make mistakes; I suppose it is not quite right to make mistakes, is it?"

"Not to make them carelessly; and it is very wrong to have a positive habit; a way of thinking that we cannot be mistaken."

Thus, with the fear of falsehood as the greatest of evils, Nelley's soul became that delightful spectacle, a mirror of truth; no crooked, indirect, feigning and affected ways were hers. She knew that when she came into the spiritual world, her lips could not utter what in heart she thought not; and that thoughts and feelings are there seen in their true light, and all shams and disguises worn here, but drag the spirit to the abode of the wretched.

Good Maxims.

ABSENCE.—Absence lessens small passions, and increases great ones; as the wind extinguishes the taper, and kindles the burning dwelling.

ADVICE.—We ask advice, but we mean—approbation.—*Cotton.*

He that gives good advice, builds with one hand; he that gives good counsel and example, builds with both; but he that gives good admonition and bad example, builds with one hand and pulls down with the other.—*Bacon.*

AFFLICTION.—The heart of a wise man should resemble a mirror, which reflects every object without being sullied by any.

Confucius.

ACQUAINTANCE.—If a man does not make new acquaintances as he advances through life, he will soon find himself left alone. A man should keep his friendship in constant repair.—*Dr. Johnson.*

"I CAN'T," is a humbug and a nuisance, and society ought to make him sensible of the fact, by kicking him without its pale.

The good are better made by ill,
And odors crushed are sweeter still.

PAINT.—Mr. Vantassel says that in China the house painters so mix and apyly their paint that its surface becomes like glass and preserves its color with great integrity for fifty or a hundred years. "Why not then," said one of his neighbors, "some painter go there and learn the art?" Because that would spoil the business of house painting here, was the reply of Mr. Vantassel, and he is a bouse painter.

Choir Character.

In the *Musical Review*, Lowell Mason makes the following very just and characteristic remark:

"Choirs may and should have, next to the minister himself, the greatest religious influence in a worshiping assembly." We mean by these words that the character of choirs, as manifested in their general deportment and doings, should be such as at once to command respect, and be both religiously and musically attractive. The intelligence and general cultivation of the members of a choir, their musical and religious attainments, their willingness, faithfulness, constancy, and zeal in the discharge of their official duties, should be such as to insure the confidence of all religious people. It is always highly important that there should be a perfect union between the choir and the pastor, and where both parties are understandingly and conscientiously engaged in attempts to promote the same end, or are aiming at the same results, it seems impossible but that this union and sympathy should, in some good degree, exist. The choir will not only be willing, but anxiously desire to follow the leadings of the pastor, and the pastor will be likely to give such an attention to the singing service as to assist in giving it a right direction and influence, and afford to the choir every facility for the proper performance of their duties, so that the highest benefits of the singing exercise may be secured to the people.

What a power might be expected from such a musical service! Such a power will be felt when the true nature of psalmody is understood, and when proper attention is given to its culture and application, both as respects words and tones.

One great obstacle to success in the singing exercises of Public Worship at present, is the fact, that in the preparatory or training processes, either the religious element on the one hand, or the musical on the other, is too much neglected. By some persons an artistic performance of music is supposed to be all that is needed; while others, equally in error, maintain that if the leading singer be a devout man, or if members of the choir be mostly communicants, success is certain. But the fact is, both religious character and a suitably cultivated musical taste are indispensable; the lack of either of them is destructive to any high degree of excellence. The very thing sought for is such an utterance of religious emotion in a tonal form, as is well adapted to the expression or impression of religious truth. There can be no proper expression of religious truth where it is not felt, and religious truth uttered unfeelingly or inappropriately will not be likely to produce a very favorable impression upon the heart. There must, therefore, be a true religious emotion in the heart, and this must flow out of the mouth in well-chosen and well-delivered words and tones. Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth must sing, and sing in a proper manner. That this twofold view of the subject should be so much overlooked by ministers and others on whom the responsibility of a proper singing service rests, seems most strange; yet committees charged with the employment of leaders or with the general conducting of the singing, very generally, if we mistake not, look no further than to merely musical ability; the man who has the greatest execution on the organ, or who will show off the instrument to the greatest advantage in the orchestral style of playing, is selected as the organist, and the man who has carried the cultivation of secular song to the highest degree of excellence is appointed to lead the songs of worship in the house of God.

If choirs are designed to lead, or, in general, to conduct the Psalmody as a religious exercise, it is plain of what manner of men they should be composed.

Extempore Speaking.

An English writer on this subject says with great truth and propriety, that no amount of self-reliance ought ever to lead any one to dispense with due preparation, and a well-digested outline of what the subject should embrace. For thus it comes to pass that many men who fancy they have attained the acme of preaching when they can talk on any subject at a moment's notice, are the very men that the world points at when it wants to find illustrations for the theory that even clever men become tedious in extempore sermons, and that therefore it should be abandoned. One of the greatest proficients in extempore speaking, whose reputation rested on many years' experience, bore testimony to this, saying that homilies which seemed to flow so easily from his lips as to appear to the listeners to be born of the occasion, had cost him many hours' laborious preparation and earnest prayer. "The coinage cannot be good if the mint be empty."

Dr. Arnold says the teacher's should resemble a lake, fed by a running stream; always acquiring fresh knowledge, and never allowing itself to lie stagnant. "If a full man," says Professor Blunt, "is required anywhere, it is in the minister of the church, who is fixed to the same spot the whole year round. Nothing short of a large magazine to draw from, will suffice for these frequent demands: without it the thread of his speech will soon run out the staple of his argument, and instead of preacher, he will become a spin-text."

HE DRINKS.—How ominous that sentence falls! How he pauses in conversation and ejaculates, "It's a pity!" How his mother hopes he will not when he grows older; how his sisters persuade themselves that it is only a few wild oats that he is sowing! And yet the old men shake their heads, and feel gloomily when they think about it. Young men, just commencing life, buoyant with hope, don't drink. You are freighted with a precious cargo. The hopes of your old parents, of your sisters, or your wife, of your children—all are laid down upon you. In you the aged live over again their young days; through you only can that weary one you love obtain a position in society; and from the level in which you place them must your children go into the great struggle of life.

The Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 26, 1858.

THE GIANT JUDGE.

The Publishers of the *Pacific* wishing to increase the circulation and resources of the Paper, make the following offer as an inducement to subscribe: Any person remitting $5.00 to them, will receive the *Pacific* one year, and also a copy of the *Giant Judge*, by Rev. Dr. Scott, of this city. This work has been highly recommended by the Press, here and at the East, and is really a valuable work

Address, WHITTON, TOWNE & CO., Publishers.

THE THORNS CHOKED THEM.

Seed left to itself, however choice and fresh, will not always grow into full fruit. It must be constantly watched and attended to, or weeds will outgrow and choke it. The soil may be rich; the grounds well secured against intruders; irrigation complete, but all this will start weeds as well as seed. For a good gathering of precious fruit, the gardener must not only provide well for the seed, but faithfully watch and nourish; destroy wha would harm it.

It is true that ordinary weeds are not difficult to pull up and kill — if taken in time, even a rank growth may be put out of the way so as to do no serious harm; but what if thorns and brambles are allowed to grow, it will not be so easy to deal with these. If they gain in the least, and the gardener attempts to root and tear them out, he thereby perils the growth and life of the good seed. When once the thorn and the tendril, the bush and the vine, have hooked together, intertwined and twisted their leaves and shoots—of the two, the thorns will outgrow and choke the other—often, the bad will overgrow and supplant the good, even in its own soil and place.

There are many in our State, who have been religiously reared, in whose minds the truths of God and His gospel, have been planted like good seed in a well watered garden; who in childhood and early youth, flourished like plants in the garden of the Lord, and over whom religion did exert a leading and restraining power; the good seed of the word did promise a precious harvest of life, joy and glory. But how is it with many of them now? No appearance of religion about them. No sign of any early training in the fear of God. They are not seen with the good; they keep Christ and His followers far from them. That young man who tramples upon the Sabbath, who takes that day as the special season to ventilate his irreligious principles and habits, he was once in the Sabbath school, and for years the companion of pious parents in the house of God. He came out here where thorns are indigenous, he fell among them, and the good that was in him before is being choked.

That young man who swears so like a master, he used to kneel down by his mother's knee and lisp God's name with all childish affection and simplicity. The first lessons he committed to memory were the ten commandments, the Lord's prayer, and hymns breathing the very life of early piety. Here, he fell in company with bad associates, perhaps at first not from choice; business, travel, or some such necessity pressed him in their crowd, lodged him in a growth of thorns. Now he is like them, the thorns have grown around him and shut him in, and have choked all utterance of a pure and pious speech.

That young man yonder drinks, plays cards, is up at late and unseasonable hours; he attends theatres, and like a fool going to the correction of the stocks, trips the threshold of the strange woman. Once in a little village where his mother, sisters and friends live, he united with the church; he prayed with zeal and unction at the weekly meeting; he superintended the Sunday school; he went to college, and it was known to all, that he was preparing for the ministry. He graduated with credit to himself and honor to his friends; but here, he is a changed man, hopelessly ruined. Men point to him as a warning to their children, and when he appears in the prisoner's box, and rises before the Judge to receive his sentence to the penitentiary, we feel his doom is completed; the thorns have done their work for this life, and we fear, for the next.

Young man, as you read these words, and know how true to the life they are, reflect and moralize for yourself. Know, that not because you have had early privileges, and started well in life, may you boast of a successful career. There are snares; there are temptations; there are influences; biases, so subtle as hardly to be felt now, and associations always tending away from God; beware lest you fall. Remember how "Some fell among thorns; and the thorns *sprung up* and choked them."

COLLEGE OF CALIFORNIA.

Its Improvements, Facilities and Prospects.

Five years ago, and this institution had no existence even on paper. The first plans and resolutions that initiated its career, were drawn up and adopted in a little church in one of our mountain towns. Rev. Henry Durant, then just arrived from the East, seemed sent of Providence, to be the man for the hour and for the work. He came at a venture, but eager for a work. No Board of Education gave him bounty—no sounding titles, a prestige—he came not to patronize, but to labor; not to be supported by wealthy churches, but to share fortunes with the poorest of them; to endure trials, hard and many, in the labors of a foundation work, with men already here. He entered an unoccupied field; he drew his lines near no neighbor's work, and upon all his lot of daily labor and daily heat, fell no shadow of an invaded cause to rival or envy him. Faith in a good work; the faith of a true pioneer; prayer and the blessing of God supported him. There where he commenced the work in a "hired house," now stands a beautiful commodious edifice, complete in itself; and all about it, one can see the tracery of a hopeful and successful future.

The building was designed by Mr. R. Clark, of this city, and reflects great credit on his skill and taste as an architect. It is constructed of wood, and in the Italian style of architecture. The plan is in the form of a cross: the main building, 31 by 61 feet, and the wings 16 by 21 feet each. The main building is 22 feet in height from the ground line to the top of the main cornice, and thirty feet to the apex of the gables. There is a tower on each of the front corners of the main building, 39 feet high, surmounted with a bracketed cornice. The top section of the towers have openings on all their sides, framed with three lights each, with arched heads. The windows have arched heads, and the one in front between the towers, is eight feet wide, 16 feet high, formed in three lights, the mullions terminating with an arch at the top. The exterior covering of the towers and walls of the building is so arranged as to form a series of vertical panel-work terminating with arched heads. The entrance doors are in the wings of the building, which are in good keeping with the other portions of the building.

The school room is 30 by 60 feet and 23 feet high from the floor to the apex of the ceiling. The rafters are so formed as to present a series of open panel work; all angles of the frame-work being filled with ornamental tracery. The walls of the room are wainscoated to the height of the windows, the remaining portion of the walls being plastered. The wainscoating, doors, and windows, together with the architraves, &c., are painted in imitation of oak, and the rafters and ceiling, of a light fawn color. The wings are plastered and sub-divided with entrance halls, teacher's and recitation rooms. The exterior of the building is painted and sanded in imitation of light free-stone. The entire cost of the building, including the furniture, is about $4,000, and *no debt left*. The building will accommodate easily, one hundred and fifty scholars.

The effect upon the observer as he looks upon the structure, so pure and classic in its style, is one of satisfaction, and if perchance, he has known aught of the work which prepared the way for it, and looks forward to that, of which this is but an index, the feeling grows into one of profound admiration and pleasure.

The money for this building was contributed by comparatively few friends and patrons. What investment have they ever made that will pay for generation upon generation, better than this? One of them remarked to us the other day, "Glory is a natural desire of man, but although I am yet young, I, for my part, have outlived this feeling, and we must all see that day; I feel I must do good, let others get the glory." Noble thought, and by him nobly represented.

The workmen are now engaged in enlarging the present school edifice, and fitting it up for a commodious boarding house: when completed it will accommodate forty or fifty pupils, besides the teachers. The boarding department will be conducted by a gentleman and his wife who have had a long experience in such business, and are competent in every respect to give satisfaction, and doubtless will.

The school for the last year has been full to overflowing, and many have been unable to gain admittance; for the future, the trustees intend to provide for all who may apply.

The corps of teachers for the present, will consist of three gentlemen, with their assistants, and the trustees have it in their power to furnish at any time, as many teachers as the wants of the school may require.

The preparatory course will be made to embrace the same attainments and scholarship that are required to enter Yale, to master which, in ordinary cases, will require three years study. In fact, the whole range of studies and grade of scholarship, will be the same with the standards that prevail at that venerable and world-honored college. In addition to the regular course, there will be a department of scientific studies and of modern languages, to accommodate those who may not wish to take a full course.

If it be asked, under what denominational auspices is this college to be conducted? we answer under no denomination. The friends of Education, who have been most active in initiating it and establishing it thus far, do not wish it to be considered as the college of any denomination; neither is it proposed to make it a union college in the sense that different churches *shall claim a pro rata* representation in the Board of Trustees. It is to be an *independent* college; and while it is to remain under the strict control of evangelical churches, it shall be so independent of any one of them, that all Christians may heartily coöperate in its support, and that too, without compromising any denominational interest. In a union not for the sake of a union, but for a cause so great and good, there will not only be strength, but the full blessings of success.

THE PUBLIC IS AGAINST IT.

Let it not go out into the world as true, and let it not be believed for one moment, that Mr. Johnston and Mr. Ferguson duelists of Saturday last, are more respectable on that account than they were before; or that they are heroes in the estimation of the public.

It may do, well enough for effect, to make such strong and unqualified statements as are found in the *Alta* of the 22d. Very strong shades and lights make striking pictures, but not always true ones, so the truth often suffers by overdoing, on the part of its friends.

In regard to this duel, the public are well informed as to its cause. *Words.* The duel is over with, one has a sore hand, the other a broken thigh; but the *words*, what of them? they remain just as they fell from the tongue, angry, stinging, fiery, unretracted, unrecalled. If they were true, eight pistol shots did not make them false—if they were false, eight times firing did not make them true. If they were insulting, the attempts to kill, did not draw out the virus—if they were unworthy of gentlemen, the same disgrace festers and blisters in them yet They are, in no way bettered by the duel.

Again—the whole world knows that a *gentleman* will never, intentionally wrong the feelings or wound the rights of another—the whole world knows that a gentleman will not be insulted by any one who is ungentlemanly enough to perpetrate an outrage so mean and low as an avowed, intended insult.

Query: If Mr. Ferguson insulted Mr. Johnston, was he a gentleman therein? Or if Mr. Johnston, Mr. Ferguson was he? And the party that took up the insult, and so stooped to the same level with his enemy was he anymore a gentleman than the other? and then to shoot each other because one was as bad, as low, as ungentlemanly as the other, did this make them any better? No. Then the duel has disgraced them both.

Again—it is granted by all, that it demands greater courage, even the courage of an overruling conscience, to overlook an insult, from whatever source, than to shoot it down—that he is a braver man in fact who declines or refuses a challenge, than he who fights—that moral courage after all is the true kind of courage.

The mere sense or passion to kill, is one common to the beast—the dog, the bear, the bull, the very savage himself; but moral courage, is the courage characteristic of MAN. This, however, is not apparent in the duelist, and it is because he lacks it altogether, that he goes like an ox to the slaughter. He has not the nerve to stop, this side of it.

Does the proof of moral cowardice, therefore stamp the recent duelists with heroism? Far enough from it.

Johnston was afraid of being called a coward by pot-house companions, if he did not spot Ferguson's insult with a bullet; was literally afraid of being called, or calling himself a coward, if he insisted on those principles of right, implied and confessed as well as upheld in the state Law against Dueling, of which he himself has the honor of being the original framer. So also Mr. Ferguson, althohug he treated Mr. Johnston as if he were no gentleman, and in his heart as well as by words of mouth railed against him—still he was so afraid of being called a coward, that he consented to come down to the same level, and stand as target for the whizzing shots of his enemy, the man he confessedly despised and hated most of all. No heroism in this at all; none understood, none taken for granted, none allowed.

The *Alta* charges this great wrong against nature, and against good morals, upon the public, in other words makes the public responsible for dueling. However true this may have been in times past, we do not think it is now. Does the press uphold it? No. The just and unsparing invectives of the city press against the system, we may say is the true verdict of the entire press of the State. No public journal at any rate will be found to oppose it. And what better exponant of public feeling do we want than this almost unanimous voice of the press?

Does the pulpit fail to denounce it? No; and the pulpit is sustained by the public.

Do the laws of the land justify it? can the laws be framed with intenser condemnation of the evil, than the laws of our own state? and pray what more valid proof of public feeling can be asked than this? No, the public is no more chargable with the occurrences of the duel than those of murder, highway robbery and like crimes. It does not follow that the public endorses evils, that exist in it or in spite of it. Let not the duelist therefore think, that the public upholds him.

Since HAMILTON fell, the duelist has borne the hot curse of blood, calling on God and man to avenge it. The day is past when this monstrous and inhuman code can escort a man to popular fame—to public praise.

A DUEL.—With consent and intent, with murder aforethought, and in plot—with revenging passion wrought up to fiendish purpose, with a thirst for blood—Mr. Geo. Pen Johnston, and Mr. W. J. Ferguson, went last Saturday to Angel Island, to kill each other. Seven men went with them to superintend the murder; it is said about one hundred persons were present, to see its consummation. The two men shot at each other four times. Each drew blood—disfranchised themselves—made themselves the contempt of brave men; proved themselves moral cowards; committed a crime against the State, and covered themselves with blood-guiltiness before God. This is "*the frozen truth*," of a very *dis*-honorable and disgraceful business. Some will call it "an affair of honor;" no such veneer or varnish can be made to cover the infamy of the deed; gloss will not stick to it, it is too bloody, too low down, to be made respectable by any art.

HON. J. C. BALDWIN.

We have received a communication, earnest and courteous, from one of Mr. Baldwin's friends, in reply to implications respecting Mr. B.'s character in our last issue. The position we occupy lifts us above all personal interests or inducements to deal unfairly or unjustly with any man. Mr. Currey is no more to us than Mr. Baldwin, personally or politically; we know neither on the street, and may never see them to know them—but morally—we do feel that the interests of a whole State are at stake.

We proposed to the friend who appeared for Mr. Baldwin personally, as well as by letter, to publish his communication entire, if he would append his name—for if the article was worth anything to Mr. Baldwin, it was worth every thing—but no anonymous writer could give it any such worth. The friend declined; and by the way, it is indeed an honor to Mr. Baldwin or any other man, to have such a gentleman, one, so well known for honesty, integrity, and moral worth, not only to the State, but through out the Union, for a warm, personal and devoted friend. It surely would have been of incalculable benefit to Mr. Baldwin, had he given us his name. But if Mr. Baldwin's warmest friends are unwilling to publish themselves, and over their own names, vindicate his character from all charges, they cannot expect us to do it for them, we bearing the brunt, they the benefits, easily got by irresponsible position.

After an interview with the gentleman, the writer of the communication alluded to, we still felt that the preponderance of testimony and evidence was against Mr. B., though we think some better of him now, than before.

In respect to his associations which to us is a most important item, and concerning which alone the friend shows an acute and sensitive feeling, he says:

"'But whose companion is he?' you ask. I answer, the companion of the best men in the city of San Francisco. I do not know a respectable gentleman in this or any other State, who would not be glad of an association with Mr. Baldwin. It is useless to attempt to conceal what you mean: the charge has been made in other papers, that he is the associate of very unworthy men, because he is seen on the street with them; apparently in familiar conversation. This is unreasonable and unjust censure. Lawyers are compelled to meet on business, almost daily, men whom they never see socially, and never meet except on the street or in their offices. So it is with Mr. Baldwin; and if he has ever been seen with men, that you and I would not acknowledge as companions, it has only been on such occasions as I speak of. This is the only city, I presume, in the world, where really honest, moral or religious people lounge about street corners, and visit frequently eating saloons. Some allowance must be made for the state of society, for the large number of persons who have no families. Sometimes you will see a party of gentlemen together, and one or two "black sheep," or black-legs, among them; but they are not "companions." These last named have thrust themselves where they do not belong; a sight too frequent in San Francisco, daily. I know of but one Judge, and one man in California, who is not liable to the same accusation now brought against Mr. Baldwin, and that one is, *sui generis*, an incorruptible Judge, a good lawyer, an honest man, but he has not a "companion" on earth. There is no other such man in the State, and even he has been seen in billiard saloons apparently watching the game with interest, though studying some legal proposition, that he had been called upon to decide next day. The company who were there were not his "companions" or friends.

You and I never visit saloons; never frequent club rooms, but we would not therefore accuse the upright gentleman referred to, of evil associations, because he does not regulate his leisure hours by our rules.

Baldwin's dissipation consists in this: after hours of close application, he walks along Montgomery street with his hands in his breeches pockets, in a careless easy manner, and the first idle man he meets, stops him and desires to hear him talk. He is good tempered, benevolent in his feelings, charitable to all, full of fun and wit, and his company is sought by all who can appreciate learning, and good humor. And occasionally a loafer is found in his company, whom he, with others, only tolerates, and therefore, he is accused of having bad companions.

It is not my purpose to institute a comparison between him and Judge Currey. But if you go to Benicia, you will as often discover Currey in company with bad associates—allowance being made for the amount of population there and here—as you will Baldwin."

True, Judge Currey, though in a somewhat similar position professionally, gives no occasion to his friends, to give such an apologetic account of his associations.

We put the Benicia letter, and the "gist" of the San Francisco letter side by side. Sift them both.

THE ELECTION.

On Wednesday the first of September, the people of this State will be required to vote for the election of a Supreme Judge. No election can be of more vital importance to the State. We have spoken in terms of decided favor of Hon. John Currey. We believe him to be the man, of the two candidates now running, and have strong faith that he will be elected. Since our last issue, we have been put in possession of a letter from a gentleman in Benicia, of the highest standing for veracity, and whose voucher, we are willing to take as a finality respecting the character and qualifications of Mr. Currey. The letter was addressed to a clergyman of this city.

REV'D AND DEAR SIR: In reference to Judge Currey, I know of no man in the State better fitted by character and attainments for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court. I have been acquainted with him for about eight years; have found his attainments to be those of an erudite and laborious scholar; his character to be high-principled and of *unassailable purity*, and his morals *unexceptionable*.

Should Judge Currey be elected to that high position to which he has been nominated, I am confident that his decisions will be above all private or party considerations—will result from a profound knowledge of constitutional law and conviction of truth—will be extensively quoted as perfectly sound and reliable, and will reflect great credit upon the judiciary of our State.

In religious profession, Judge Currey is an Episcopalian, but appears to be free from bigotry or strong sectarianism.

Although I speak thus favorably of Judge Currey, you are not to suppose that it is as a partisan. For twenty-four years I have voted the Democratic ticket; am an ardent admirer of Mr. Buchanan, and if I vote for Judge Currey, it will be only because I believe that the position of Justice of Supreme Court should be above all secondary influences.

Yours, &c., —.

Benicia, Aug. 16th, 1858.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pacific.

VILLAGE LIFE AND VILLAGE ASSOCIATIONS—THE CEMETERY AND ITS OCCUPANTS.

WATERTOWN, New York, 1858.

We have no villages in California, the name is scarcely heard there. Cities we have in abundance, such in reality, or places aspiring to such, and taking the name as capital to grow upon. We have also towns and camps, the latter name indicating small expectation of permanency. But a village, an old fashioned Eastern village, slow but sure of growth, with a traditionary history, a kindly, social place where the families know each other intimately, where each event, of joy or sorrow, moves a common pulse, where a wedding robes all faces in smiles, and a funeral slackens every step and makes all thoughtful and sad as the bell slowly tolls, and the hearse leads a melancholy procession, where long rows of wagons and buggies stand in front of the stores, the horses stamping and switching away at the flies, but the streets have become city-like since the railroad was built, and a new fountain plays on the public square, and the foliage has grown, keeping pace with the dwellings, as the town has spread out, street after street, the old academy buildings' yet standing, almost unchanged, but the churches multipled and improved—such a village is still an Eastern institution; it is too slow of growth to be Californian yet. These family sympathies do not season to such exquisite sensitiveness in a day. Traditions do not get their growth faster than elms and locusts. And through these old memories of a village experience, life gathers an attractive look, just as these dwellings receive gracefulness from the foliage that encloses them. Human life has here its best look. It is pleasant to look at it thus through the lights and shadows, the swaying beams, the tapering branches, the gay blossoms, the kindly fruit of oid and hallowed associations. In new communities life stands out exposed, bare to the sunlight, open to the rude eye and the profane touch. Village life seems to occupy a happy mean between the excitement of the city and the solitude of the country. It has a measure—sufficient for youth—of the intellectual stimulus of the one, and the natural beauty of the other. It is most friendly to general virtue and intelligence. Strong characters will develop most rapiely under the influences of the city, yet it is not well for them too early to be brought into that temptation.

It is said that the scenes with which we were early familiar, have increased interest to us as we advance in life I can believe it. The advancing present is ever furnishing material for stronger contrast with the early past. Gray hairs set over against the sunny locks of childhood. Families are to-day gathered around those who but as yesterday were themselves children. Our views of life, gathered from experience, are ever contrasting more and more with the crude and grotesque notions we once entertained. Moreover, the fresh thoughts and feelings and friendships of early life, are gratefully revived in the waste of later years—the farther we wander, the sweeter it is to come back and drink from the well that used to quench all our thirst. Here are the words of the "Ettrick Shephead," contrasting the present with the past: "Methinks I see my father and my mother! my brothers and sisters! We are a' sittin' thegither—the grown up—the little and the less—the pent fire, wi' an ash root in't, is bright and vaporless as a new-risen star that ye come suddenly in sight o', and think it sae near, that you could maist grup it wi' your outstretched haun. What voices are these I hear?—the well-known, well-beloved tones of lips that have lang syne been in the clay! There is the bed on which I used to sleep beside my parents, when I was ca'd, 'Wee Jamie,' and on the edge o' which mony a time when I was growin' callant, hae I sat with the lasses, in innocent daffin'"

From me, happily, these voices of loved ones have not yet passed away; but, only this day, I rode to the beautiful cemetery with a parent, who remarked as we came to the gate, "Here will be our home." Yes, the hedge is already growing to enclose, and evergreens to shade, in their last long sleep, forms most dear to me; and here I shall come, if myself spared—not to the old well-shaded house, but to the place of graves—to seek them sorrowing. But it will not be without assurances as from an angel sitting by the door of the sepulchre, "They are not here, they have risen." And the memory of faithful Christian, lives, of unstained integrity, of noble hearts, is the best heritage that any can leave. And this spot, far withdrawn from even the noise and busy life of a village, is worthy to be the last resting place, of those whose lives are passed free alike from strife and ambition. Here the sound of human voices seldom comes. The brook that winds its way around and through the groves, moves without a murmuring ripple. Scarcely are the notes of birds heard in the trees. "The profound hush of nature seems of itself an assurance of immortality."

I do not yet know the feelings of those who have selected the very spot where they confidently expect to be buried. Such definite expectation must tend to keep one in mind of the inevitable certainty and reality of death. It is ordinarily only by forced consideration that we bear in mind our own mortality. The soul has no instinct of death. Is not this an evidence that the soul itself is not to die; that *it* is not smitten of any mortal disease? Only the unthinking body is to die; the immortal soul has no sense of any touch of death. One who passes often over the sea, may find an ocean burial. To only a few minds can the thought of such a wide, unmasked grave as the sea, be a pleasant one. A few months since Rev. Dr. Cummings, of Maine, while returning from a visit to his daughter, the wife of a missionary at Panama, died, and was buried in the ocean. I am told by one who was with him in his death, and who conducted the burial service, that the thought of such a burial was pleasant to his mind, as well as to the members of the family who were with him. The sea also shall give up its dead. Missionaries, I believe, prefer to sleep on the ground where they have labored, among those to whom they have preached the everlasting gospel, and of whose numbers they hope many may rise with them to an inheritance in the mansions of blessedness.

The finest monument in this cemetery is a marble figure of the Saviour, with uplifted arms, in the attitude of listening; his hands revealing the marks of the nails of the crucifixion. But over whom is this marble raised? Over the dust of a man whom wealth was his only representative in life, in death his only memory. A believer in universal salvation, his couscience was soothed by the doctrine, and though not a bad citizen, he was far from careful to observe all the rules of Christian morality. Over this dust is reared the sublimest symbol which can hover above a Christain's grave. I remember a handsome monument that I once saw in a cemetery at Baltimore, which a man then living, had erected to his own memory, leaving only the date of his death to be filled out in the inscription. Among the other virtues enumerated, he represented that the deceased was a faithful husband and affectionate parent, all of which was false, for he was a poor drunken character, wasting his property, and neglecting, and sometimes abusing his family. But—how grave stones are given to lying! They say that the faces of the most ferocious are usually placid in death, as they often are in sleep. Certainly the inscriptions on tomb-stones, and the designs of monuments are framed more true to this last repose of the faces of the dead, than to the lives of the mixed multitude now resting here.

Almost a whole generation has been carried out, one by one, to the old grave yard, or to the new cemetery. The old sexton who tolled so many spirits out of the world, has at last, in his turn, been buried. Among the sleeping throng is a pious shoemaker, who had ripened to a precious Christian character, as he ripened in years. The young as well as the old loved to listen to his words, for they could appreciate beauty of spirit, though they might not be able to comprehend beauty of thought. And among the graves are many who were cut down in early youth by that fell disease, at once so common and so fatal in this climate, consumption. And, mingled with all, the graves of children, the flowers of Paradise. But it is time for me to close this "meditation among the tombs," though our thoughts would be wiser, and our lives better, did we oftener thoughtfully visit the spots where rest, until the resurrection, the bodies of those whose spirits have "gone before."

I. H. B.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE AND TIMES OF HUGH MILLER.—For sale by Allen and Spier, Clay street, between Sansome and Montgomery.

Hugh Miller was a representative man of Scotland. His father was a sailor, and perished in a storm at sea; his uncles, who loved him as a son, offered him a college education, but he went to the stone mason and served his time. He became the manager of the Cromarty bank, thence he was called to edit the *Witness*, at Edinburgh. With Chalmers and others he figured at large in the Free Church Movement. Before he died he was the greatest Geologist of the age, and acknowledged as a true genius. In early life he shewed symptoms of that aberration which so unfortunately cut short a life noble, great and good.

Every page borrows greatness from the subject, and the book is worthy of a place in every young man's library.

SEVEN YEARS STREET PREACHING IN SAN FRANCISCO, BY REV. WM. TAYLOR.—For sale by Allen and Spier, Clay street.

In spite of the "*Ego*" all through it, the book will still be read. Many are the incidents and events that come up fresh to our own recollections, as they are described by Father Taylor's pen. His account of James King of William's early life and religious experience is in full keeping with the subsequent history and heroism of the man.

THE PRINCE OF THE HOUSE OF DAVID.—For sale by H. H. Bancroft and Co., San Francisco, Montgomery street. 50,000 copies of this work we are told, have been sold in two years. Up to this time we have seen only now and then a copy going the rounds of a whole neighborhood, most eagerly sought after and read, by those who were fortunate enough to get hold of it.

We congratulate our readers that a full supply may be had at the book store of Messrs. Bancroft and Co. It is the first novel founded on the life of Christ, we have ever seen, and though there are many marked discrepancies in the work, they are not such as to materially affect the interest of the narrative. To the general as well as the Christian reader it cannot fail to be of absorbing interest. It is, we may add, most highly recommended by leading religious journals in the East, and many eminent Divines.

THE PRINCESS OF VIARNA, or the SPANISH INQUISITION—

THE ROMANCE OF THE REVOLUTION OF 1776.—For sale by H. H. Bancroft and Co.

Notices next week.

"EARNEST."

We are obliged for want of room to defer your communication till next week. May we not receive many more such from your pen?

NAZARINE.—A well written article, brief and to the point, has been received by us, and as soon as we can learn who "Nazarine" is, we shall print it.

PERSONAL.—We are happy to learn that Rev E. B. Walsworth and wife have arrived safely at Honolulu, in the remarkably short space of nine days. They are both well, and expect to return about the first of October.

ANSWER TO ENQUIRER.

From the evident sincerity with which the following letter was written, we would have answered it earlier had circumstances permitted:

EDITORS PACIFIC: In the articles you have published, addressed to "Sceptic," you called upon him to reason with you upon the subject of religion. I suppose, therefore, that you believe that revelation and reason are not opposed, but perhaps, with myself, that revelation is above reason, and makes known to us some truths which our unaided reason could not have discovered. I believe that revelation was necessary, because it was impossible for man to obtain such a knowledge of religious truth as he needed without it. The true character o God, for instance, man's unaided reason can never give; hence, the revelation of that character through Jesus Christ.

Believing that you will be willing to reason a little with an inquiring mind, I wish to propose you a few questions. All professing Christians acknowledging the existence of a Supreme Being. They believe Him possessed of Infinite Perfections or Attributes. This being the foundation upon which all sects build their systems of faith, must it not be that in their differences, some of them build their systems too broad or too narrow for the foundation? There is a wide difference between yourself and the universalist in relation to the *result* of the administration of the Divine Government. The Universalist reasons that the result must be the happiness of the whole human race, or else God's attributes are not Infinite. And I confess that the arguments he produces to sustain his position, are to my mind irrefutable, I do not know but that you may be able to satisfy my mind, that the Universalist is wrong in his reasoning, and hence the questions I propose.

Did not the Creator in giving existence to man have some *object* in so doing? If so, could that object have been anything else than the happiness of the creature? If the happiness of the creature was the object of the Creator in confering being upon the creature, must we not conclude that the creature will attain to a state of happiness under the administration of the Divine Government, or the object of the Creator be filfilled? And if we allow that the object of God in giving existence to man has been, or may be defeated, do we not deny God's infinity?

I have reasoned much upon this matter, and if the salvation from sin and every thing evil, and the consequent happiness of *all* as the result of God's government over the universe, is the only doctrine that can be made to harmonize with the foundation of all religious truth, I must embrace it however unpopular it may be. Will you then, Messrs. Editors, seeing you think and teach that the universalist reasons wrongly, have the kindness to answer my inquiries, and satisfy an

INQUIRER AFTER TRUTH.

El Dorado Ranch, El Dorado county, June 17th, 1858.

We reply to our enquiring friend, you err when, after admitting that revelation teaches what reason alone could not find out, as for example, the character of God, you assert as to God what revelation does not assert, namely: that the object God had in view in creating each creature, was that creature's happiness. If reason does not and cannot determine the objects of God's character merely, it cannot determine the objects of God's action. If you let God, and not reason, declare the character of God, then surely let God and not reason declare the object God had in view in acting.

His revelation declares that each creature and all, were and are created for God's glory. Do you as other universalists say, well, but this will come to the same conclusion? we reply, please to use this *language* then, and not try to improve revelation by using better words or better forms of expression than revelation uses. We also add, the two are not the same thing.

Again, an error is exhibited in first admitting that revelation is above reason, and afterwards assuming a declaration of so called reason, to explain away the simple, natural meaning of revelation. Through the whole of revelation there is not one assertion, that the happiness of each creature was the object of God's creating it, yet asserting this merely from reason, the universalist takes this assertion and proceeds to explain revelation, so as to prove that when revelation speaks of everlasting, ever, forever and ever, unquenchable, never, eternal, hated, angry, vengeance, cursed, &c. &c., the real meaning is no such thing as these and other words imply, but must be changed in common use to another, which such religionists generally use. Let the assertions and terms and explanations of revelation be as revelation gives them, for reason cannot improve revelation. Again, our enquiring friend evidently takes the articles published for sceptics as very nearly applicable to universalists, and so they are. For, as we have conversed with hundreds of each class, the only difference we could ever see was, that while both used the same, exactly the same arguments from reason, the universalist endeavors to bend the terms of scripture so as if possible to agree with his notions.

Once more, enquiring friend, neither nature nor the Bible teach that its own happiness is the object of each creature's existence. It may be an object, though a small one, as for example, the happiness of the mouse is no more an object of its existence than that it may add to the happiness of the cat that eats it, and the cat to add to the happiness of the little child that plays with it, and this child to that of the mother who claims it, and so on without end in nature.

The happiness of the single creature is subservient to the welfare of the whole. Now the eternal laws of God are made for the welfare of the whole universe, infinite in extent, and eternal in duration; and when a free, moral agent as man, voluntarily breaks those laws, and becomes so guilty that revelation declares that, unless he repents and comes back to obedience in life and is pardoned through Jesus' blood, he shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord, you had not better bring in this unnatural and unscriptural position, that the objects of each creature's creation was its own happiness, and hence argue that man will not be punished with everlasting destruction. Take revelation as it is; take Christ's teachings as they are; take the words of the Bible as the best which can be used, and speak and preach and argue in scriptural terms, then there is more probability that you will be right. We always find it very difficult to talk or reason with a universalist, the same as with sceptics, because they have no admitted truths or principles from which to reason to conclusions, but talk towards the one conclusion each for himself in his own way, and differently at different times. If, as in all sciences, philosophies, and arts, they had written articles of belief, we could examine them, and come clearly to a conclusion. But not so, the sceptic having only one real article of belief, namely, that revelation is not true, and hence he throws the Bible away, and the universalist also one prominently, that all men are to become sometime happy, and he will take so much of the Bible as he can turn to account in any way in his argument. If they had a creed the examination would be easy. But our enquiring friend comes near having a few principles laid down from which to reason; but at the beginning he lays down as the object of the creature's creation what neither revelation or nature declares to be the truth, hence we are not surprised at his inference. Yet we hope he will look further and embrace the truth as revelation declares it.

S. V.

STATE NEWS.

THE OVERLAND MAIL arrived in Placerville Saturday, August 21. From the telegraphic dispatches to the press of this city, we learn that the reported massacre of the party carrying the mail to Salt Lake is untrue. The parties have arrived safe at Salt Lake City, so what little croaking about the failure of the enterprise, had been got up, must for the present go for nothing. We are also informed by the telegraph, of the following news:

Mr. Ira Pierce left Salt Lake with the California mails on the 9th, the mail from St. Josephs having arrived there on the 7th, and made the trip to this city in ten travelling days.

Pierce met the party reported as being massacred, all well, and getting on finely and nearly to Salt Lake.

Pierce camped at Gravelly Ford, and did not see an Indian. The Indians are remarkably friendly all the way.

The feed is excellent, stock in fine condition, and the different mail parties all making good time.

The mail from the East reported many immigrants on the way to California. Two days before Pierce left Salt Lake, Mayfield had returned with the California mail. Pierce met the first mail company at the Junction; the second seven miles above Gravelly Ford, and the third 54 miles above the Sink of the Humboldt. They all reported the Indians friendly. Lindsay left Carson Valley with the mail, yesterday. Pierce is confident that the the trip can be made in ten days to Salt Lake, the year round. A large mail arrived from Salt Lake for Carson Valley and this city.

The *Golden Gate* sailed last Friday, 20th inst., with 300 passengers, and $2,034,939 16 of treasure.

NEVADA.—The taxable property of Nevada county will, this year exceed $4,000,000. The Eureka Lake Co. are now supplying by means of their lakes, water to Columbia and Montezuma hills, heretofore destitute of water. The ditch of this company is sixty miles and upwards, in length.

SACRAMENTO SEMINARY.—A number of gentlemen are engaged in establishing a Seminary at Sacramento, and as a preliminary work, have organized a Board of Directors, composed of highly respectable and well known citizens: Dr. Houghton, Mr. Maddux, E. B. Crocker, Geo. Earl, J. R. Boyce, J. E. Clark, Rev. Mr. Hill, Rev. Mr. Shuck, and L. W. Ferris.

FIRE.—Another extensive fire has again swept over one of our mountain towns. Georgetown was burnt on the 17th inst., and loss estimated at $45,000.

The American Hotel in Oakland was totally consumed by fire on the morning of the 20th.

PARDON REFUSED.—Governor Weller has refused to pardon John Roberts, who was convicted in Yolo county, some two years ago, of murder. Roberts killed his partner, Van, at Iowa Hill, Placer county, in 1855, obtained a change of venue to Yolo, had two trials, was convicted and sentenced to be hanged; but his sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life in the State Prison, and after serving but two years in that institution, he wants to be liberated. The Governor acted very wisely, in this instance.

THE State Agricultural Fair, at Marysville, was opened on Tuesday evening of this week. The correspondent of the *Alta* says: At 8½ o'clock this evening, the doors of the Pavilion were thrown open for the first time to the public, and in a few minutes thereafter the spacious edifice was crowded. At 9 o'clock, the President, John C. Hall, Esq., General John A. Sutter, and the members of the Dxecutive Committee, mounted the rostrum. The scene presented at this moment was very brilliant. Fair women, and brave men by hundreds thronged every wave and transcept and to the soul thrilling strains of "Hail Columbia" crowded up to the stage. Vice President Swazy came forward and called the assemblage to order. After music by the band, and an eloquent prayer by the Rev. Mr. Bruner, the President came forward and announced that the speech which he had written would be delivered by Rev. O. C. Wheeler, Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

AGRICULTURAL MEDALS.—The medals to be issued by the State Agricultural Society at the Fair at Marysville, are of gold and silver, and are of three sizes. The largest medal is valued at $100.

THE Shasta *Republican* says:—Our citizens were agreeably surprised and refreshed by a shower of rain, on Tuesday morning last, which lasted some hours. Such a shower in August was unknown to the oldest inhabitant of Shasta. We hope civilization may progress in California until the Giver of all Good will visit her parched surface annually with refreshing showers.

CONDORS IN CALIFORNIA.—On a high mountain, coastward, condors have been seen, and one of them, of hugh proportions, has been killed. Persons residing near their haunt say that they attack and carry off young deer, and even young bears; and on one occasion, a hunter having killed and hung up a deer, returned next day and found the carcass nearly devoured by the predatory monsters. Our informant saw one of them dart from a cliff, catch and tear a large hawk to pieces. This is the first direct evidence we have had that these monstrous birds exist in the mountains of California.—*Trinity Journal.*

These Condors have turned out according to Naturalists; California Vultures, the largest bird known to exist on the western N. American Continent.

THE *Sacramento Bee* concludes a just and timely article on "Shall the Law relative to Dueling be enforced?" as follows:

"Now it is time that these things were reversed. If we have a law, let us live up to it, or wipe it from the statutes. Here we have two citizens, who, whatever may be thought of them otherwise, hold high official positions in this State—one under the Federal, and one under the State, government—one of them a law dispenser and the other a law maker, both of whom are law breakers, and have set an evil example to others. Why should they be exempt from the penalty of their high crime—higher because of the positions they hold—while others are punished for less offences? Enforce this anti-dueling law once, and the barbarous practice will be driven from our State; but refuse now, as in the past, to apply it, and the evil consequences will multiply upon our hands. We have no desire to see it enforced against these men in particular, any more than against others who have sinned or may sin as they have done; but the law should not know individuals; it should be applied to all alike, without regard to their position or standing in the community. But if a distinction is to be made, the offender holding a high place should be punished more severely than him who holds a lower one or none."

We would ask in the name of the people of this State, whether the Grand Jury or rather the prosecuting Attorney of MARIN COUNTY will dare the task of carrying out the law against those who violated it last Saturday at Angels Island?

[FOR THE PACIFIC.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: On the 15th inst., the Congregational church of Santa Cruz, dedicated their new church edifice to the service of the Lord. The day was fine; the attendance large, and the exercises were highly interesting. The sermon was preached by Rev. Eli Corwin of San Jose, from 1 Chronicles xxi: 24. The discourse did great credit to the preacher, and was listened to with deep interest by all.

The church is a neat and substantial structure, erected at a cost, including inside furnishing, of about $3,500. Though the times have been hard, our people have contributed towards this enterprise with such a praiseworthy liberality, that but a small indebtedness now remains. †

THE MINES.

In Flemming & Co's claims, in Jamison Creek, four hundred dollars were taken out by four men, last Saturday. On the following Monday a splendid gold specimen, weigbing two hundred dollars, was also taken out. To show the difference between what claims are sometimes valued at and their real value, we would say that these same claims were sold a short time since for thirty dollars.

We have been informed on good authority that in the claims of Messrs. McCroary & Co., at Cedar Grove, the sum of seventeen hundred ounces of gold was washed out during the last mining season about four months work.——*Mountain Messenger.*

A correspondent of the *Yreka Union*, writing from Long Gulch, August 10th, says:

The first claim worked above ditch facilties is that of Hume & Bear, which, after yielding largely during the past spring and present summer, up to the 20th of last month—the partners being engaged in washing up last winter's ground sluicing—they have now turned their attention successfully to drifting, and are averaging every day an ounce to the hand, having struck a channel farther back in the bank than was supposed previously to exist, and from which, in favorable places in the bed rock, it is not uncommon to obtain $5 to the pan, making fully an average per day of the amount mentioned above, if not more.

The claims of Dowson, Walker & Co.,—skipping those of Woodruff & Co.. laid over during the dry season—and worked only by Dowson, the other partners being absent, is paying under the disadvantage of working it, remarkably well. There are now, at least a distance of half a mile of the creek, banks and hills which are entirely deserted, and have been so for the last two or three years, though previous to that time this portion of the gulch paid rich, and has never been worked only the first time, when I arrived at a claim owned and worked by Stewart, who told me (not intended for the press) that he had found Fraser River at home.

The *Register* states that the "Git-Up-and-Git" Claim is not for sale. The claim has not been worked more than eight months altogether, yet it has paid the handsome sum of $60,000. Last week the company realized, above all expenses, $6000.

ALLISON LEAD.—It is stated that the proprietors of this famous lead, from every twenty four hours crushing, realize from one hundred and fifty to two hundred ounces of gold.

RICH YIELD.—The *San Andreas Independent* says:

Messrs. Hall, Packer & Co's quartz mill, on Burdick's Flat, in three days work, took out five pounds and a half of amalgam. This is the first work from that new steam machinery, which, we learn, works admirably. Their new process of saving gold is superior, and the proprietors can now boast of one of the best quartz mills in the country.

H. GLORING, & Co.,—of Poverty bar, took out six hundred dollars last week in three days washing. O'Neil & Co., washed out twenty-three ounces in one pan of dirt, and washed up $2,700 in one day from drifted dirt. The claims on the bar are paying very large wages.

Some ten other claims are paying from $6 to $50 per day.

CITY NEWS.

MECHANICS' PAVILION.—The work of enlarging has begun. A new wing is to be added on the northeast corner, similar in dimensions to that on the opposite side. The stationary engine, for supplying motive-power to the machinery, is being set in the southern nave. The drssings of the dome are already nearly completed, and by the end of this week a good proportion of the heavy articles will be in order.—*Times.*

DECISION.—Judge Blake, of the Court of Sessions, decides that negro testimony is admissible against a white man, when the witness is the injured party.

OVERLAND MAIL.—The Mail Company, unde the Butterfield contract, commenced their regular cooveyancing yesterday, and they will run as far as Los Angeles hereafter on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The begin operations now, in order to be ready for complete and unfailing trips by the 6th of September, the contract time.

EARTHQUAKE.—A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in this city last Wednesday, causing much alarm to many of our citizens. The same shock was felt in Alameda county, Petaluma and other places.

MARRIED.

In this city, Aug. 25th, by Rev. E. S. Lacy, at the residence of Mr. Joseph Kittridge, M. Joseph A. Carrie, to Miss Helen J. Parker, both of San Francisco.

In this city, Aug. 20th, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. James Howard to Miss Mary Sullivan, both of this city.

At Shasta, August 11th, Theodore Schultz to Mary Ann Mullen

In this city, at Grace Church, August 20th, by Rev. E. C. Ewer, Mr. John V. Watson to Miss. Mary B. Thompson, both of San Francisco.

In this city, at the International Hotel, August 23d, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. T. Moore, of Santa Cruz, to Miss. L. E. Hackett, of this city.

At Sacramento, August 17th, Mr. Thomas Woods to Miss. Mary Faloon.

At Sacramento, August 16th, by the Rev. W. H. Hill, Dr. James S. Downes, of Clear Lake, to Catherine Elizabeth, daughter of J. F. Sheridan, of that city.

In Boston, 14th July, Mr. John D. Brown, of Knight's Ferry, Cala., to Miss. Anna M. Massy.

At Portland, Me., July 3d, Mr. Quincy A. Chase, of San Francisco, to Miss. Josephine, daughter of Thomas Cummings, Esq., of Portland.

In this city, at the Plaza Hotel, August 21th, by the Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. William Steinbeck to Mrs. Catharine Ring, both of San Rafael, Marin Co.

In this city, August 21th, by the Rev F. Mooshake, Mr. August Brecht, of this city, and Miss. Henriette Rose, of Philadelphia.

In this city, at the Residence of the bride's mother, Aug. 22d, Mr. Jonas Lincoln, late of Port Phillip, to Miss Rebecca Harris, Late of Liverpool, England.

DIED.

In Ophir, Aug. 19th, Capt. John Skull, aged about 45 years, formerly of Ohio.

At Red Bluffs, Tehema Co., Aug. 15th, Lewis McGregor, a native of Scotland, aged 38 years.

In this city, August 16th, at the American Exchange, Capt. Thomas Gage Johnson, a native of Rawley, Mass., aged 38 years.

In this city, August 11th, of congestion of the brain, Ulysis A. Barnett, aged 25 years, a native of Charleston, S. C.;

At Sacramento, August 13th, Julia, wife of A. B. Marshall, aged 19 years.

In Sacramento, August 23d, Benjamin Foster, in the 49th year of his age, formerly of Baltimore, Md;

At Downieville, Sierra county, Aug. 17th, Thos. Finnegan, formerly of Boston, Mass., aged 45 years.

On Aug. 20th, Mrs. Margaret, wife of John Reed, of inflamation of the bowels.

Near Texas Springs, Aug. 12th, Caroline H., wife of Dr. C. A. W. Dingee, aged 28 years.

At Shasta, Aug 15th, James Anderson, aged 45 years, formerly of Liverpool, Eng.,

At Beal's Bar, Aug. 16th, Mrs. Caroline Bien, formerly of Dresden, Maine.

Near Liberty School House, Sonoma county, Aug. 15th, Edward Turner, of Eureka City, formerly of Roachford, Howard county, Missouri, aged 23 years.

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aug. 26] [3 mo.

VICTORIA NEWS.

The steamship *Pacific* arrived from Victoria Tuesday the 24th inst., with news down to the 20th. We are now receiving reliable information from the new El Dorado. There is gold there, and from the gold dust actually reported, from the mines, it exists in considerable quantity. From the *Victoria Gazette* of the 20th, we give our readers the following items:

FROM FRASER RIVER.—*Receipt of* $30,000 *in Gold Dust—Indian Difficulties.*—The steamer *Otter* arrived yesterday afternoon from Fraser river, near the mouth of which she connected with the steamer *Umatilla.*

Mr. Ballou informs us that the *Otter* brings down $30,000 in dust, and says that he can purchase at $15 per ounce a large sum weekly in the diggings.

She brought about forty passengers, some of whom came down in coksequence of the Indian difficulties.

THE DIGGINGS.—Messrs. Kent & Smith, Expressmen, brought down with them six hundred ounces of dust, the greater portion of which was from the sluice claims on Texas Bar.

On Puget Sound Bar there were 40 rockers at work, with three men to a rocker, and all doing well.

On Sacramento Bar there were 15 rockers at work, and few men unemployed.

On Emory's Bar, there were 36 rockers at work, and miners averaging $6 to $8 to the hand.

On Hill's Bar 100 rockers and 400 men at work, averaging an ounce a day each.

There was little doing at Fort Yale.

From Pike's claim on Pike's Bar, above Fort Yale, 80 ounces were taken out in three days.

On the bars above little else is doing except prospecting.

The accounts from the Upper Fraser continue good, but the Indians are very troublesome. Some canoes had succeeded in getting through the Big Cañon; one canoe had been capsized and a man drowned.

Another seizure of liquor by the authorities had taken place at Fort Vale.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.—From Mr Smith, (of Kent & Smith's Express,) we learn that a party of Frenchman recently got into a difficulty with the Indians above the Big Canon, in which two of them and two Indians were killed. The Indians are very troublesome, and try in every way to prevent the whites from ascending the river. Fifteen miles above Fort Yale some two thousand Indians are assembled, evidently for no friendly purpose. An Irishman was attacked by them near the Rancheria, and they endeavored to rob him of his money, but only succeeded in getting his "grub."

The *Wilson G. Hunt* arrived at Victoria August 16th. This steamer, with the *Otter*, will run from Victoria to Fort Langley on the Fraser River, and the stern-wheel steamer *Enterprise*, will connect there for the upper mines.

Canvass houses have been declared a nuisance in Victoria—good.

The Bellingham Bay trail is reported to be completed from Whatcom to Thompson's river. It has been completed, and almost completed so many times, we shall wait for further news.

NO FAMILY can afford to be without Mustang Liniment in their house. The many accidents we are liable to, may render it nec sary any moment, and nothing is capable of performing sucha certain cure. (*Extract.*) "In lifting the kettle from the fire it caught and scalded my hands and person very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. It was an awful night. * * * The Mustang Liniment appeared to extract the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly and left no scar of account. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 *Broad-St., Philad'a.*" It is truly a wonderful article. It will cure any case of Swelling, Burns, Stiff Joints, Eruptions or Rheumatism. For Horses, it should never be dispensed with. One Dollar's worth of Mustang has frequently saved a valuable horse. It cures Galds, Sprains, Ringbone, Spavin and Founders. *Beware of imitations.* Sold in all parts of the habitable Globe. jy15-1m

For the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, &c., use WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

We regard the Wild Cherry tree as one of nature's own physicians—a sort of Good Samaritan ot the Forest—for its "medical gum" has relieved the sufferings and saved the lives of thousands. The Balsam prepared by Dr. Wistar is a pure and perfectly reliable preparation of the real Cherry essence, and it is a remedy by no means "bad to take." We speak confidently and strongly in its praise, from having witnessed its renovating influence in consumptive cases when all other prescriptions had proved of no effect.

Sold by all respectable Druggists.

BE CAUTIOUS, as there are many counterfeits; look well at the signature before purchasing. Take none unless it has the name of "Henry Wistar, M. D., Philadelphia," and "Sandford & Park," engraved on the outside wrapper All others are base imitations.

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The National Wagon Road Guide.—This is a pamphlet work prepared by W. Wadsworth and published and for sale by Whitton, Towne & Co., as advertised. It contains an abundance of practical information, pleasantly set forth, answering the very questions which one contemplating emigrating to this State would ask. Thousands of copies ought to be mailed by those who have friends to whom they would wish to convey this information. Besides giving much information concerning California, an outfit, &c., it is a complete guide book over the plains by the National Wagon Road from St. Joseph and Council Bluffs via. South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. The map of the route accompanying this work is valuable and worth three times the price of the book.

The **"Hebrew Hercules."**—It will be seen by our advertising columns that the publishers offer to send this interesting work by mail, prepaid, to any part of the State on the receipt of $1,50 in postage stamps, or in cash, as may best suit the convenience of those who send their orders.

NEW BOOKS.

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Spurgeon's: The Saint and his Saviour;
The New York Pulpit in 1858; Pitts Street Chapel;
Lectures by Clergymen of Six Different Denominations on the Reasons of their Peculiar Belief;
Life and Times of Hugh Miller;
Beecher's Life Thoughts.
Life of General Havelock;
Life of Captain Hammond;
English Hearts and English Hands;
Bonar's Land of Promise;
Hymns of the Church Militant, a choice collection for private use;
Trench's Notes on the Parables;
Parton's Life of Aaron Burr;
Annals of American Pulpit—3d and 4th volumes;
Tongue of Fire: by Wm. Arthur;
Debt and Credit, with a Preface, by Chevalier Bunsen;
The Happy Home: by Kirwan.

A few copies of Stockton's New Testament, &c., &c.

Lately Received—A New Supply of Sunday School Books, from American Sunday School Union and American Tract Society; Edward's Family Bible, with Notes; Edward's Family Test and Psalms.

ON SALE—Taylor's Seven Years' Street Preaching in San Francisco.

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N. B.—I have lately received an EMBOSSING MACHINE—the only one in the State—and am supplied with all other machinery appertaining to a regular Bindery—making it the most complete Bindary in the State.

May 6-3m

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DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE IN SUMS to suit, on all the cities of the United States and Canadas, and Pay the highest price for GOLD DUST and GOLD BARS.

Purchase Exchange and Certificates of Deposit, at our rent rates.

Advance on Gold Dust consigned for assay, and receive Deposits, General and Special.

Express Forwarders and Commission Agents.

Ship Treasure at the lowest rates, and insure on our open Policies, held with the best English Companies, viz.:

Indemnity Mutual Marine, Royal Exchange Insurance,
Marine Insurance, London Assurance,

Forward Freight and Parcels to all parts of the United States and Canadas, and through the

"American and European Express and Exchange Company,"

To all parts of EUROPE. Execute Commissions, make Collections and Purchases, and attend promptly to all matters pertaining to the Express business

Forward Daily Expresses,

In charge of experienced and faithful Messengers, to all the Towns and Mining Camps in California.

Semi-Monthly to Oregon and intermediate points, on the northern Coast, and San Diego and intermediate points on the southern Coast, and by every vessel for the Sandwich Islands.

☞ Office corner California and Montgomery streets.

G. W. BELL, SAMUEL KNIGHT, } Superintendents. LOUIS MCLANE, JR., General Agent for California.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

BANKERS,

100 Montgomery, near California Street.

DRAW

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS

ON

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW YORK.

ADVANCE ON GOLD DUST for Coinage or Assay.
BUY AND SELL GOLD BARS.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL.
PURCHASE MINT CERTIFICATES.

Attend to Collections, and transact a general

BANKING BUSINESS.

San Francisco, May 20th, 1858. my22-tf

CIRCULAR.

THE SECOND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO,

WILL BE HELD IN THAT CITY IN SEPTEMBER next, commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 1st, and continuing open at least fifteen days.

The present Directory of the Institute, with the light of experience shed before them by the efforts of their predecessors, and with the precedent already set establishing the fact, beyond a doubt, that an Industrial Exhibition can be gotten up in this city and conducted to a successful termination, enter upon the task before them with buoyant hopes and bright anticipations, entirely free from all apprehensions of failure in this, the second effort of the Institute. While it will be the constant aim of the members of the new Board to imitate the example of those of the old in their zeal, energy and harmonious action, it will be their steady care to avoid, if possible, any errors which experience may have detected in the working operations of the system before adopted; hoping thereby to enlist the hearty co-operation of all who may desire to become contributors to the display, and to secure the approving smiles and generous patronage of an appreciative public.

The advantages which have accrued from our first Exhibition, are so numerous and obvious, as to have secured already to its projectors, and those who aided them in the enterprise, the hearty thanks and commendations of all who feel an interest in the progress and welfare of our State. The Exhibition presented in a tangible form unmistakable evidences of the rapid strides which had been and were still being made in the development of the Mechanical, Agricultural and Mineral resources of our youthful State. It tended to the dissemination of correct information concerning our immense natural resources, and awakened in the minds of the ingenious new ideas concerning their development. The exhibit of what had been done, pointed out so plainly what still remained to be accomplished, that a spirit of emulation was at once aroused among all classes of the community, and latent talents were aroused and directed to channels of usefulness before unthought of. All this must result in immeasurable benefits, and when its record is read abroad—establishing, as it must, in the minds of all who are open to conviction, the fact that California presents such advantages as are nowhere else to be found, not only to the operative workman of every pursuit, but to him who seeks the safe investment of capital in any legitimate channel—it must have the tendency to bring to our shores an increasing immigration, which is at present our great and only want.

It is earnestly hoped that the coming fair will in no wise fall short of the attractiveness of the last; but that, on the contrary, a marked improvement will be visible in every department; and to that end, a cordial invitation is extended for an exhibit of the products of every branch of industry, embracing works of art of every description, inventions of every kind, choice specimens of ingenuity and skill, the delicate and beautiful handiwork of women, useful labor-saving machines, implements of mining and husbandry, new models of machinery, the products of the quarry and the mine, of the hot-house, the orchard, the vineyard, the garden and the field—in short, wherever nature or art can contribute, curiosity discover, or ingenuity devise.

Importers and dealers are cordially invited to participate in the Fair, by exhibiting whatever is calculated to excite interest or extend information in regard to useful improvements.

Persons throughout the State and adjacent Territories are requested to communicate such facts relative to the natural resources and facilities for industrial pursuits in their respective districts, as may be deemed by them important; also, to give reliable information concerning the geology and mineralogy of their particular localities, and a committee of practical and scientific men will be appointed to prepare a report based upon the information thus derived. We cordially invite the co-operation of all classes, believing that ALL are interested in making this an Exhibition worthy of general notice and admiration.

Medals and Diplomas will be awarded to the owners of such articles as may be deemed worthy of distinction, and we intend that the strictest impartiality and fairness shall be observed in the appointment of Judges and the distributors of awards.

The State Horticultural Society has determined to hold its second Annual Exhibition in connection with that of the Mechanics' Institute, (as their circulars will announce,) sharing the responsibilities and benefits of the enterprise: and it is earnestly hoped that their members and all other persons interested in Horticultural pursuits, will aid with their presence and contributions, an Exhibition which, if successful, must prove a source of pride and satisfaction to every citizen of the State, and an accelerating influence upon its already rapid progress.

The California Steam Navigation Company, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and other transportation companies, have generously offered to carry articles intended for the Fair free of charge; and all such which may be forwarded should be labeled, "For the Industrial Fair," and addressed to "H. F. Williams, Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco."

San Francisco, 17th April, 1858.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Of the Second Industrial Exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute of the City of San Francisco.

1. The Pavilion will be ready for the reception of contributions on the 16th day of August, and will continue open for that purpose until Tuesday, the 31st day of that month. The Exhibition will be open to the public on Wednesday, the first day of September.

2. When articles are entered, a check for the same will be given, which must be presented when the articles are returned.

3. The name of every article should be attached to it, with a description pointing out its merits and uses—whether a new invention or an improvement upon an old one—and whether imported or manufactured in the State.

4. Articles intended for sale should be labeled accordingly, but cannot be removed until the close of the Exhibition, except by the written permission of the Executive Committee.

5. Light, fancy or perishable articles will be received and may be removed at any time during the Exhibition, with the consent of the Executive Committee.

6. Proof of origin must be given when required.

7. The several Committees of Judges will be appinted on the first day of the Fair, and reports will be expected from them at the end of the first week, that the awards may be prepared for distribution by the Executive Committee at the close of the Exhibition.

8. The morning of each day, until nine o'clock, will be appropriated to the Judges, and visitors will not be admitted during that time.

9. In case of misunderstanding, application may be made to the Executive Committee, who will at all times be in attendance.

10. Steam power will be provided, that machinery of all kinds may be seen in actual operation, and every facility will be given to exhibit all working machinery to the best advantage.

11. All articles deposited will be at the risk of the owners, who are invited to be present during the hours of Exhibition. In the intervals of the exhibition, efficient measures will be taken to protect property.

12. It is desired that articles should be presented early, that they may properly appear upon the catalogue, and should they arrive from a distance before the rooms are in readiness, they will be stored free of charge.

13. Owners or agents offering goods for exhibition will be furnished with tickets gratis, but such tickets will in no case be transferable

14. A separate apartment will be reserved for the exhibition of imported articles.

15. A Juvenile Department will be opened for the exhibition of youthful contributors, that their productions may not be brought into unequal competition with those of more mature years and experience.

16. Persons intending to take part in the Exhibition, are earnestly requested to make known their intention at the earliest practicable period—stating the kind of article or articles they intend exhibiting, and the probable amount of space required.

17. For further information, address H. F. Williams, Corresponding Secretary of the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco.

JOHN SIME, B. H. FREEMAN,
DANIEL VAN PELT, H. MCNALLY,
H. F. WILLIAMS, J. D. PIERSON,
P. B. DEXTER, A. E. PHELPS,
J. E. KINKAID, J. N. RISDON,
PETER DONAHUE, THOS. TENNENT,
Executive Committee.

WAGONS—5 Farm and Team Wagons. For sale low.
ap3-2m J. D. ARTHUR.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Quotations, it should be understood, are intended to represent the wholesale prices obtainable for entire invoices.

DUTIES.

Custom dues are payable in cash only, and levied *ad. valorem* Unclaimed goods in store are subject to sale by auction at the expiration of one year. The standard ton is 2240lb.

Anchors.
Per lb..... 7 @— 9
Boots and Shoes.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Desirable styles will sell for about 10 @ 15 ₱ cent advance. See review.
Bread.
DUTY 15 PER CENT. AD VAL.
Pilot ₱ lb..... — @— 8½
Navy..... — @— 6½
Crackers, in tins.. 10 @— 13
Cakes, assd tins.. 10 @— 14
Cal Soda Biscuit.. 11 @— 12
Cal Sugar Biscuit.. 13 @— 14
Boxwax.
DUTY 15 PER CENT. AD VAL.
White ₱ lb..... — @— 70
Yellow..... — @— 50
Candles.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Sperm ₱ lb..... — @— 42½
do Patent..... — @— 55
French..... — @— 28
Adamantine..... 20 @— 22
Cigars.
DUTY 30 PER CENT.
Very dull. Desirable Havana will not sell for cost and chgs.
Am Im Havana..10 @— 20
German do do.... 6 @— —
Man Cher No 1.... — @— —
do No 2.... — @16 —
do No 3.... — @— —
Coffee.
Duty free when imported from place of growth in all vessels except those of Spain and Portugal, in which case it is 15 ₱ cent., and also free when imported in vessels of those nations from their own colonies.
Java, white ₱ lb.. 17 @— —
Java, green ..... 17 @— —
Manilla..... 16 @— —
Costa Rica..... 16 @— —
Rio..... 14 @— —
Cordage.
DUTY 19 PER CENT.
Manilla, Am made.— — @— 12½
Manilla, S. F. Manufacturing Co.
jobbing at..... — @— 15
Tarred Cordage.... 10 @— 13
Bale Rope..... — @— 13
Bolt Rope..... — @— 14
Cotton Twine..... 35 @— —
Flax & H Twine.. 35 @— —
Coal.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Lacka ₱ ton..... — @16 00
Lehigh..... — None.
Cardiff..... — @14 —
Scotch..... — None.
West Hartley..... — @16 —
Liverpool.....12 50 @13 —
Brymbo..... — None.
Sydney..... — None.
Cumberland..... — @29 —
Vancouver Island.. — @11 —
Oregon..... 9 — @ 9 —
Chile..... 11 — @11 —
Crockery.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Well assorted invoices selling for 10@15 ₱ cent. advance on cost and charges.
Dry Goods.
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
Heavy Brown 3-4.. 9 @— 9½
do do 4-4.. — @— 11
do do 5-4.. — @— 12½
Bleached Long Cloths, medium quality, 7-8..... — @— 8½
Do do 4-4..... 8 @— 12
Do do medm qlty 5-4 book fold.... — @— 11½
Do 8-4 do .... — @— 25
10-4 do .... — @— 27½
DRILLING.
Heavy Brown, 30 inches..... — @— 11
Bleached 28 inch.. — @— 10½
COTTON DUCK.
Nos. 1 to 5..... — @— 22½
Nos. 6 to 10..... — @— 18
Twid Ravens, 28 in — @— 14
Methuen ..... — @— 16
Flax Canvas, Nos. 1 to 6 ₱ bolt.... — @ 8 87½
TICKINGS.
Ex heavy 30 in.... 14 @— 18
Medium, 30 in.... 11 @— 14
ORNABURGS.
Plain 30 in ..... No sale.
Twilled 24 in..... No sale.
Plain 24 in..... No sale.
DENIMS.
36 inch ..... — @— 12
DIAPERS.
Scotch 11 yd pieces fine..... 1 35 @ 1 50
Do do medium.. 1 — @ 1 25
Russian Crash, medium ₱ yd..... — @— 10
PRINTS.
Merrimac Blues.... — @— 10½
do Fancy..... — @— 11
Shirting, plates & stripes..... — @— —
Cocheco Fancy.... 10 @— 10½
Rich Amern chintz styles fast colors— — @— 9
Do do blue and orange fast colors.. — @— 9
Do do English fancy do..... 12½@— —
Do do French 4-4 do..... — @— 20
LINENS.
Table Damask, ₱ yard..... 27½@— 75
Sheetings, 10-4 to 12-4..... — @— 65
Table Covers 7-4 to 12-4..... 1 — @ 2 50
Blankets selling for 25 ₱ cent advance on invoice.
Carpeting 25 ₱ cent advance.
HOSIERY.
White and colored Cotton Hose, ₱ dozen ..... 1 25 @ 3 —
Woolen half Hose. 1 75 @— —
Wool, country knit 2 75 @ 4 —
Merino..... 2 — @ 4 —
FANCY DRESS GOODS.
Good styles, and Millinery Goods pay 5 to 12½ ₱ cent. on invoice advance on New York cost.
CLOTHING.
Grey Overshirts ₱ doz..... 14 @16 —
Blue and Red do.. 12 @14 —
Hickory Shirts .. 5 @ 6 —
Check Linen do .. 5 @10 —
Enfield Mixed Undershirts and Drawers..... 8 50 @10 —
Satinett Pants.. 18 @27 —
Cassimere do.... 30 @25 —
Overalls..... — @ 5 00
Reefing Jackets.. 2 50 @ 3 75
Goodyear's Black Rubber Coats.. 3 50 @ 4 50
Do White do.... 5 — @ 5 50
Do Slate Colors. 2 — @ 2 50
Leo Rubber Pants. 2 — @ 2 50
Drugs.
Market generally supplied by importations to the regular trade.
Alum..... — @— 4
Balsam Copaiba... 90 @— —
Bi-Carbonate of Soda ₱ lb..... — @— 5
Borax, refined.... — @— 24
Brimstone, American roll..... — @— —
Brimstone, Flor Sulphur..... 8½@— 6
Cream Tartar pure— @— 45
Castor Oil. E I refined..... 1 30 @ 1 40
Epsom Salts..... — @— 3
Hydro Potass..... — @ 5 —
Opium Turkey..... 6 00 @7 50
Opium, China.... 5 80 @6 10
Oil Annis..... 5 50 @ 6 —
Quicksilver..... — @— 65
Sal Soda, Am and English..... — @4½ —
Sulphate Quinine, ₱ oz..... — @ 1 50
Tartaric Acid, ₱ lb..... — @— 65
Annatto..... 35 @— 40
Copperas..... 2 @— 3
Sugar of Lead.... — @— 18
Sulphuric Acid.... 7 @— 8
Saltpetre, E. I. refined..... 15 @16 —
Nitric Acid..... 18 @— —
Corks ₱ 1000..... 1 75 @ 2 50
Fish.
Duty on Foreign Caught 15 ₱ cent.
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ hfbbl..... — @12 —
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ kitt..... — @3 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ₱ hfbbl..... — @— —
Salmon, Oregon pickled ₱ bbl.... — @11 —
Salmon, Puget's Sound..... — @ 9 75
Salmon, Smoked, ₱ lb..... 8 @— —
Cod, Dry, ₱ lb..... 7½@— —
Flour and Meal.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Galleco, ₱ bbl.... — @11 —
Haxall..... — @11 —
Oregon..... — @— —
California..... 8 — @ 9 50
Corn Meal, pun.... None.
Corn Meal, bbls.... — @7 50
Corn Meal, hf bbls None.
French Conserves and Liqueurs.
Brandy Fruits, ₱ case..... 6 — @— —
Fruits in Syrup.... — @10 —
Absynthe, Pernod's ₱ doz..... — @12 50
Do Berger's..... — @12 —
Do other brands.. 8 50 @10 —
Vermouth com'on 6 — @7 —
Vermouth Nolly.. 8 — @— —
Curaçoa..... 9 — @— —
Kirchwasser..... 8 — @— —
Muscatel..... — @ 3 25
White Wine Vinegar..... — @— 87½
Fruits and Preserves.
DUTY: Oranges, Lemons, and Green Fruit, 8; Nuts of all kinds, and Grapes, not dried, 24; Preserved Fruit or Sweetme

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE,

128½ Washington Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ We are now manufacturing our FINEST FURNITURE, and would invite the attention of the public to our PRESENT STOCK, the largest ever offered on the Pacific Coast.

my20-3m. JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

NEW BEDFORD
OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS,

NO. 87 WASHINGTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

Bleached, Sperm, Polar, Lard and China

OIL,

IN CASKS, BARRELS AND CASES.

NEATS' FOOT OIL, IN BARRELS AND CASES;
TANNERS' OIL, IN BARRELS;
CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID, in cases;
ALCOHOL, 80 to 95 per cent., in barrels and cases;
CAMPHENE AND OIL WICKING, of all kinds;
CANDLE WICKING and PLATTED WICK, for Star Candles;
SODA ASH AND POTASH;
BAR SOAP AND OIL SOAP.

Our Oils, Camphene and Fluid are of our own manufacture, and all sales guaranteed to give satisfaction.

no19-tf R. F. KNOX & CO.

LEWIS COFFEY & RISDON'S
STEAM BOILER WORKS

The only Exclusively Boiler Making Establishment on the Pacific Coast.

Owned and Conducted by Practical Boiler Makers.

ALL ORDERS FOR NEW WORK OR THE REPAIRing of Old Work, executed as ordered and warranted as to quality; and are prepared to furnish ENGINES AND BOILERS of all size, of California manufacture and warranted.

☞ Old Stand—Corner of Bush and Market sts., San Francisco.

LEWIS COFFEY. ap29 J. N. RISDON

CAKES & CONFECTIONERY!
G. MITCHLER,

251 Washington St., 3 doors below Stockton,

Is constantly replenishing his stock of

Confectionery, Mottoes, Fancy Toys, &c.

And keeps the best assortment that can be found in the City.

For Parties and Weddings, he has an excellent service o

SILVER WARE AND ORNAMENTS,

Recently imported by him from Paris.

Cakes and Confectionery made of the BEST MATERIALS.

G. MITCHLER,

Ap18-3m 251 Wash'n St., near Stockton.

JOHN W. TUCKER

Importer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer

—IN—

WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
Silver Ware, Jewelry,
—AND—
SILVER PLATED WARE.
QUARTZ WORK

OF ALL KINDS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

WATCHES REPAIRED WITH CARE AND WARRANTED,

—AT—

NO. 135 MONTGOMERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchaser as if the article had been selected under their own supervision.

Persons in the Interior wishing a

WATCH

OR DUST OF

GOLD OF THE A OWN DIGGING,

Can have it done by forwarding the Gold to the undersigned, at his address as above, where also may be found a fine assortment of

PATENT LEVER MOVEMENTS,

Ready for Casing.

no1-3m JOHN W. TUCKER.

GEORGE B. HITCHCOCK,
STATIONER,
BLANK BOOKS & FINE STATIONERY,

WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPERS.

Inks of all Kinds, &c.

Gold Pens and Pocket Cutlery of the best quality constantly on hand.

Sansome Street, bet. Clay and Commercial.

jy15-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

NOTICE.
THE FULTON FOUNDRY
AND
IRON WORKS,
HINCKLEY & CO.,

HAVE BEEN REMOVED

FROM DAVIS TO FIRST STREET,

Between Market and Mission Streets.

☞ All orders for CASTINGS and REPAIRS attended to promptly.

jy15-tf HINCKLEY & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

READERS OF THE PACIFIC AND STRANGERS, visiting Sacramento, desiring Goods in our line, are invited to call on us and examine an assortment not excelled in the State.

New and Choice Varieties for Retailing,

Received by every Steamer, direct from manufacturers in Philadelphia and Eastern Cities.

STROBRIDGE & COLLINS,

m18 tf J street, corner Fifth.

STORE AND SHIP TRUCKS—Large size. For sale by J. D. ARTHUR,

ap8-2m Washington street, near Davis.

SATHER & CHURCH,
BANKERS,

CORNER OF CLAY AND BATTERY STREETS,

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AT SIGHT, IN SUMS to suit, on the principal Atlantic Cities.

Also, Exchange on LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, STUTTGART. } Germany.

Ship and Insure Treasure, under open Policies, in the following named offices in New York:

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company;
Sun " " "
Union " " "
Pacific " " "

And transact a General Banking Business.

P. SATHER.
jy29-3mo. E. W. CHURCH.

Reapers and Mowers.

BURRILL'S REAPER AND MOWER;
Burrill's Reapers (large size);
Seymour & Morgan's Improved Reapers.

The above come out this year as Reapers and Mowers combined, and are not to be excelled by any Reaper.

Ketchum's Mowers, (latest improved.)

For sale low by J. D. ARTHUR,

ap8-2m Washington street, near Davis.

ROPE WALK.

MANILLA ROPE OF ANY SIZE, MANUFACtured to order, and have constantly on hand a large assortment of

Manila Rope, all sizes

ALSO,

Bale Rope, and Whale Line.

TUBBS & CO.,

sept 26-3m 139 Front street

PLOW HARNESS—WAGON HARNESS—CART HARNESS—HAMES AND COLLARS.

A few sets for sale low.

ap8-2m J. D ARTHUR.

EXCELSIOR
Book and Job Printing Establishment,

CORNER CLAY, SANSOME & COMMERCIAL STS.

Entrance on Clay Street.

WHITTON, TOWNE & CO.

PROPRIETORS OF THE ABOVE WELL KNOWN Printing Establishment, take this occasion to inform their friends and the public, that they now possess facilities for the performance of every style of

PRINTING

unsurpassed by any office in the State.

They execute, to order, in the best style, and at short notice—

Posters, Billheads, Circulars,
Handbills, Stock Books, Billets,
Programmes, Certificate do. Labels,
Books, Bills Lading, Tickets,
Pamphlets, Newspapers, Business Cards,
Show Cards, Magazines, Address do.
Bills Fare, Law Blanks, Blank Books,

And in fact everything that can be printed: and the principal recommendations for their work are the

Low Prices at which it is done, and its Superior Style and Elegance.

They have the advantage of a POWERFUL STEAM ENGINE, and two of ADAMS' PATENT POWER PRESSES, for fine book and newspaper work, acknowledged throughout the United States to be the

Best Presses for Good Work ever Invented!

For book work they possess large fonts of type, most of which is new, by means of which a clearness is given to the print that can never be obtained from worn-out material.

The office is also supplied with a large quantity of ENGRAVINGS, suitable for every occupation and want; which, by judicious use, render work of many kinds far more attractive to the eye and better adapted to claim public attention.

The proprietors are all PRACTICAL PRINTERS, and devote their time exclusively to their business—thus guaranteeing those who favor them with orders that their work will be well and promptly done.

Parties in the Interior wishing anything in the way of Printing or Book Binding, can send their orders by Mail or Express, which will receive prompt attention.

Address WHITTON, TOWNE & CO.

G. & W. SNOOK,

MANUFACTURERS OF COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARES. Also—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stoves, Parlor Grates, Marbleized Iron Mantels, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Force and Lift Pumps, Brass Cocks, Couplings, Hose, Tinware and Cooking Utensils of all kinds.

No. 141 Washington street, below Montgomery.

Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine their goods before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell. As they keep none but the **Best of Workmen** and use the **Best Material**, they are always willing to warrant their work.

JOBBING of all kinds promptly attended to.

☞ FORCE and LIFT PUMPS put up and old ones repaired, &c., &c.

29,000 feet of 3-inch LEATHER HOSE, suitable for Fire Engines, for sale cheap. m25

JONES, WOOLL & SUTHERLAND,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

PORTRAIT FRAMES,
PICTURE FRAMES,
PIER GLASSES,
MANTLE LOOKING GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
LITHOGRAPHS,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 89 Montgomery Street,

ja14-1y Near California street, San Francisco

Langton's Pioneer Express.

CONNECTING AT MARYSVILLE AND NEVADA WITH

RELIABLE EXPRESSES

To all Parts of California, the Atlantic States and Europe.

WE WILL DISPATCH DAILY EXPRESSES FROM the following places:

	In Sierra County.	
Downieville,	Goodyear's Bar,	Monte Christo,
Forest City,	Scale's Diggings,	Foker Flat,
Smith's Flat,	Brandy City,	Cox's Bar,
Minnesota,	Morrison's,	Nebraska City,
Chips' Flat,	Craig's Flat,	Native Ame'n Hill,
Eureka,	Indpendence Hill,	
	In Yuba County.	
Park's Bar,	Greenville,	Galena Hill,
Ousley's Bar,	Oregon House,	Young's Gold Hill,
Rose's Bar,	Foster's Bar,	Slate Range,
Long's Bar,	Camptonville,	Indian Valley,
Timbuctoo,	Railroad Hill,	
	In Nevada County.	
Washington,	Cherokee,	Moore's Flat,
Alpha,	San Juan,	(or Clinton.)
Montezuma,	Humbug City,	Woolsey's Flat,
Little York,	French Corral,	Orleans Flat,
Red Dog,	Sweetland's,	Eureka South,
Snow Point,		

MARYSVILLE AND NEVADA.

☞ TREASURE, PACKAGES and LETTERS transmitted to and from the above points with unrivaled dispatch and security.

☞ GOLD DUST and COIN forwarded to all parts of the United States and Europe, insured or uninsured, at as low rates as can be done by any house with security.

Our Treasure Express will always be accompanied by faithful Messengers.

☞ NOTES, DRAFTS, BILL, &c., collected or negotiated, and all orders attended to promptly.

☞ PURCHASES of every description made. Forwarding of Merchandise and Commissions of every nature, attended to intelligently and with promptitude.

je 17 LANGTON & CO., Proprietors.

ALAMEDA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

—FOR—

YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND LADIES.

DR. W. GROVE DEAL, PRINCIPAL.

THE eighth session of the Institute will open THURSDAY, July 15th, 1858.

LOCATION.

The Alameda Collegiate Institute is located in a pleasant Oak Grove, in the village of Alameda, in sight of the Bay and City of San Francisco.

Contra Costa and Opposition Steam Ferry Boats touch at our landing, from which stages convey passengers immediately to the Institute.

The place is remarkable for its healthines and delightful climate; and is equal to any for its quiet, morality and freedom from everything that would divert the students from their studies.

TERMS.	Five mos.
Board, Tuition in English Branches and Ancient Languages, and Washing	$185 00
Music, including use of Instrument	50 00
Modern Languages, each	25 00
Embroidery	20 00
Tuition in English Branches, per session	80 00
Classics and Mathematics	35 00

Bills due half yearly in advance. This regulation must be complied with, unless special arrangements are made with the Principal.

Each scholar must have every article of clothing marked with her or his name.

Boarders supply their own Bedding, Napkins and Lights. Books and Stationery supplied at city prices.

No deduction made for absence or parts of a month.

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FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c. &c.

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J. T. PIDWELL informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from the East and has resumed business at 140 Washington street.

From the arrangement he was enabled to make with some of the principal Houses in New York and Boston, he will be kept in constant supply with the best Goods for this market, and with what he intends to manufacture, will be enabled to fill all orders he may be favored with.

He would take the opportunity to inform those of the Trade that may wish to order direct from the East that he is prepared to transmit their orders, and afford them facilities to procure any goods they may desire.

Samples of Furniture,

Looking Glasses and Bedding, with a variety of Upholstery Goods, such as Plush, Hair-cloth, Webbing, and Lent's Patent Spiral Springs for Mattresses, Sofas and Chairs: and an assortment of Cabinet Hardware.

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He therefore feels confident to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may be desirous of purchasing, either at wholesale or retail.

Remember—140 Washington street. ap18m

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SAN FRANCISCO.

IF YOU HAVE BUSINESS OF ANY KIND TO transact, is it not important that you should endeavor to get as near as possible to where business of all kinds is known to centre?

Do you wish to patronize a house conducted on strictly temperance principles?

Do you want to stop at an establishment favorably known throughout California, Oregon, and all other places, for its moderate charges, good and the best beds, together with order, comfort, convenience, and superior accommodations?

If you desire all these, we advice you to go to

WOODWARD'S WHAT CHEER HOUSE,

Nos. 87, 89 and 91 Leidesdorff street, and 119 and 121 Sacramento street

This establishment is centrally located in the principal business part of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the Steamship Co's and Express Co's offices, and the United States Branch Mint.

Board, per week, $5.50. Board, per day, $1. Meals, 50 cents. Lodgings, 50 to 75 cents per night. Single Rooms furnished complete, 75 cents per night.

Rooms or Lodgings can be had by the night or week, with or without Board, to suit the convenience of all.

The beds are fitted up in the very best style, with patent French springs, and the best of curled hair mattresses, clean bedding, &c.

Superior Bathing Accommodations also connected with this House.

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FREE PASSAGE IN THE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM THE BOATS.

LOOK TO THE NAME ON THE OMNIBUS TO AVOID IMPOSITION.

By unremitting attention and untiring efforts to furnish the greatest amount of comfort and convenience at extremely low prices, the proprietor hopes to merit a continuance of the increasing patronage that the What Cheer House at present enjoys.

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THE HOUSE IS OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Travelers will please remember that there are no Runners connected with this establishment.

The What Cheer House is conducted on strictly temperance principles.

sept18-3m R. B. WOODWARD, Proprietor.

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LOCATED near the steamship and steamboat landing, which renders it convenient for the traveling public. The House is well arranged for families and single persons.

This is the first Temperance House opened in the State of California, and is still continued on the same principle.

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Ap18.3m

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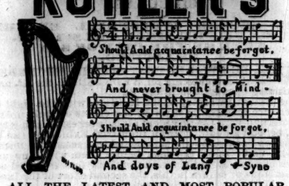

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Departure from Jackson Street Wharf.

Carrying United States Mails.

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MANILA CORDAGE,

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Any particular size, length, or description of Manila Cordage required will be manufactured to ORDER at short notice.

All orders promptly filled at the lowest market prices.

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sept 26-3m]

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R. R. R.—HEALTH WILL, IN ALL CASES, FOLlow the use of Radway's R. R. Remedies. There are none so sick or diseased, so weak, feeble, or crippled with pain or infirmities, but that Radway's Ready Relief, Renovating Resolvent, or Regulators, as the nature of the disease or sickness may require, will quickly and rapidly cure.

These remedies consist of Radway's Ready Relief; Radway's Renovating Resolvent; Radway's Regulators. Each of these remedies possesses special curative powers over certain diseases. Yet there are other diseases, wherein their combined medical properties are required: and when thus used, if there is sufficient life and strength within the diseased or dying body to sustain their action, the patient will live and be restored to health.

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Acute Diseases	R. R. Relief.
Inflammatory Diseases	Relief and Regulators.
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Scrofulous Diseases	Renovating Resolvent.
Chronic Diseases	Renovating Resolvent.
Syphilitic Diseases	Renovating Resolvent.
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Many diseases that afflict humanity are inherited as heir looms from the diseased bodies of sickly sires. Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis and Fits, are among the most common of constitutional diseases. Now, we care not how many generations the seeds of these diseases may have been established in the system, corrupting the blood—*Radway's Renovating Resolvent* will eradicate from the bodies of the afflicted every particle of diseased deposits, and fill the veins with new, pure and healthy blood.

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Radway's Renovating Resolvent should be hailed as a blessing by every mother, throughout the land, whose infants are afflicted with Sores, Humors, &c. These breakings out (thus early) are evidences of disease transmitted from the parent stock. A few doses of the *Renovating Resolvent* will eradicate every vestige of the disease and insure the child a sound and healthy body.

R. R. R.

R. R. R.—Radway's Ready Relief for Headaches, whether sick or nervous; Rheumatism, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Influenza, Paralysis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Toothache, Small Pox, Fevers, Swoollen Joints, Kidney Complaints, Scarlet Fever, Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Measles, Heartburn, and Pains of all kinds. Radway's Ready Relief will, in a few minutes, change the miseries you suffer to joys of pleasure.

R. R. R.—Radway's Renovating Resolvent, for the cure of chronic diseases—such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic Complaints, Consumptive and other affections of the Lungs and Throat, Induration and Enlargements of parts, Eruptive and other diseases of the Skin, Nodes, Tumors, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood.

R. R. R.—Radway's Regulators will cure, effectively and speedily, Costiveness, Indigestion, Inflamation of the Bowels, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Heart and Kidneys, Female Complaints, Small Pox, Fevers, Measles, &c., &c. Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of Radway's Regulators will restore it to regularity. No female should be without them

R. R. R.—Remedies are sold by Druggists everywhere.

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HAVING AGAIN RECEIVED THE FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the best Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Daguerreotypes—also, at the Fair of the Mechanics' Institute, in this city—I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much reduced prices, to conform to the times.

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It has been acknowledged by all that during the past five years, I have far excelled all other Artists in California in the perfection of my pictures, and there are thousands who claim that they are unsurpassed in the world.

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FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

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CAUSES OF DISEASE

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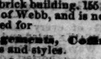

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